The New-York Times.

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FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Opening of the Second Session Yesterday.

Presentation of President Grant's Annual Message.

A Calm and Dignified Review of National Affairs.

Satisfactory Enforcement of the Laws Reported.

Peaceful Relations with Foreign Nations.

Reception of the Several Departmental Reports.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 4.—Congress has assembled under more disagreeable circumstances of weather than today, yet seldom with fuller numbers; for on the roll-call of the House all members out of 34 answered to their names, while there was a small attendance of late comers and new members. Even the bitter storm did not repress the curiosity of the spectators, who gathered in strong force at the doors and galleries before the hour of meeting arrived. There were many familiar faces back again, to stay until the 4th days of next July; and there were also many new faces to become old with the wear and tear of the session. Not for many years has there been a smoother opening of the session than that of today. There was an utter absence of friction; not even the usual contest over somebody's credentials, nor even on Mr. BECK's threatening resolution boldly inquiring why the President had violated the Constitution and laws of the United States, which was quietly consigned to the tomb in the Joint Committee on the Insurrectionary States. The Texas members, whose irregular credentials promised a sharp debate, were quietly disposed of by mutual consent, the two Democrats being sworn and the two Republicans referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE COMMITTEES.

As soon as these preliminaries were adjusted, the House was surprised and pleased by the prompt announcement of the Committees, a full list of which will be found elsewhere. It is strictly correct to say that the announcement of the Committees gives more general satisfaction than has been the case heretofore. They show that Speaker BLAINE has devoted a great deal of labor to their very impartial as well as adroit adjustment. Of course, there are a few men not where they would like to be. Gen. BUTLER, for instance, does not receive any promotion, but that is owing as much to the fact that Massachusetts cannot have everything, as to the impracticable nature of the General's case. That State, by virtue of the great service of her members and in spite of all efforts at adjustment, gains two chairmanships while she loses but one. The great interest, of course, centered in the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees. Mr. DAWES was informed, at a late hour last night, that he would be chairman. At first glance, the Committee does not create the impression that it is a strong one. But a careful consideration of all the elements represented in it will lead to the conclusion that though half the men are new, it is, nevertheless, an able committee, and a much more practicable one than its predecessor. Such consideration will also disclose the fact that the Speaker has made a very considerable concession to Revenue Reform, without seeming to do so. Mr. DAWES, the Chairman, may be set down as positively tariff, but not extreme—the best man in the House, probably, to adjust the claims for reduction which will be made. MAYNARD and KELLEY are high tariff all the time. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, and KERR, of Indiana, are Democratic free-traders. BECK, of Kentucky, is a hemp-tariff Democrat from old Whig stock. FINKELNBURG, of Missouri, is a strong revenue reformer, with a decided tendency toward free trade, but with a fair investigating man of mind. ELIJAH H. ROBERTS, of New-York, who recei ves the unusual compliment for a new member of being placed on this Committee, is a fair tariff man, who will be a useful and able supporter of Mr. DAWES. BURCHARD, of Illinois, has strong revenue reform symptomes, but, as WASHBURNE's successor, coming from old Whig tariff stock, and having some tariff elements in his district, is not likely to go to extremes in matters of reduction. The Democratic representation on the Committee, it will be seen, is very able in BROOKS, BECK and KERR. It will thus be seen that while the composition of the Committee renders it certain that the tariff will be overhauled for the purpose of reductions, there is n great danger than any interest really deserving protection will fail to receive it. The Appropriations Committee is strongly made with Gen. GARFIELD at its head, with SARGENT second, and such men as FREEMAN CLARKE of New-York and EUGENE HALE of Maine, MARSHALL of Illinois and NIBLACK of Indiana, in its ranks. Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, is recognized as a most able and incorruptible head for the important Committee of Claims, which would have been given to SHELLABARGER had his health been sufficient for its requirements. Gen. CONGER, of Indiana, by long service succeeds to the head of Military Affairs, while the District of Columbia has a good friend in STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut. KETCHUM goes to the head of Public Lands by reason of his fourth term of service; SCOFIELD, Chairman of Naval Affairs; BINGHAM, on Judiciary; WHEELER, on Pacific Railroad; and FARNSWORTH, on Post-offices and Post-roads, are the most prominent instances of those that remain unchanged. In the readjustment the Southern States have largely gained, and a number of chairmanships have been distributed among them, viz., Militia and Mississippi Levees, to Louisiana; Revolutionary Claims, to South Carolina; Freedmen's Affairs, to North Carolina; Education, and labor to Mississippi and enrolled bills to Alabama. The Reconstruction Committee will probably not be revived in the present Congress. Its functions will be jointly assumed by the Judiciary Committee and by the Joint Committee on the Insurrectionary States, of which Judge POLAND is Chairman.

RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE.

The Message was received in the House at 1:40, and occupied clearly one hour in the reading. It is most favorably received by all classes of Republicans, and its plain, terse, business-like common sense recommendations, based upon actual achievements and results, dumfound the opponents of the Administration and sweep away all the planks of their prospective platform, leaving them literally at sea without a rudder. The friends of civil service reform are jubilant, and those who predicted that the President would shirk the responsibility by throwing it back upon Congress in a request for further legislation are correstfallen. The Message has strengthened the President with Congress, if that were possible, and the approbation of the majority of both Houses as to its general character is earnest and strong.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER'S CASE.

The correspondence in the case of M. CATACAZY, the late Russian Minister, will be called for in the Senate to-morrow, and will probably be promptly sent from Wednesday.

THE SENATE.

At 12 o'clock today when the Vice-President's gavel fell in the Senate only a few Senators were absent from their places, and the galleries were tolerably well filled with persons who had come together in spite of rain and muddy streets to witness the opening ceremonies. Among the members not present, of whom, in all, there were not more than a dozen, were CARPENTER, CRAGIN, GARRETT DAVIS and SPRAGUE. As soon as the prayer of the Chaplain was over, and the Vice-President had taken his chair, Mr. WILSON got the floor, and presented the credentials of Gov. ALCORN, the new Senator from Mississippi. The credentials were read, and there being no opposition, Mr. ALCORN, escorted by Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, came forward to the speaker's desk and took the oath of office. Senator ALCORN is a rather stout and heavy built man, seemingly past the middle age; is considerably bald, and wears a large gray mous tache. JAMES M. NORWOOD, the latest chosen Senator of Georgia, whose credentials were handed in by Mr. THURMAN, has to go before the Judiciary Committee with the rest of the claimants to seats from that State to await an investigation. Forty minutes were taken up in the presentation of several petitions, resolutions and bills, when a recess was taken to await the return of the Committee which had been sent to communicate to the President the readiness of Congress to hear from him through his Message. This Committee came back just before 1½ o'clock, closely followed by Gen. HORACE PORTER bearing the Message. The reading of it occupied about forty minutes, and was closely listened to, both on the floor and in the galleries. Soon after the reading was finished the Senate adjourned. Secretary ROBESON and Mr. GEO. WM. CURTIS were on the floor of the Senate, and the Japanese Chargé, Mr. MORI, and three or four Japanese young men were in the diplomatic gallery.

MEASURES INTRODUCED.

The more important propositions made in the Senate today were a bill to prevent polygamy, by Mr. CRAGIN; Mr. SUMNER's bill to bring about specie payments, and Mr. MORRILL's resolution looking to a speedy appropriation for the public buildings in Chicago. Mr. SUMNER thinks if greenbacks were called in and compound interest notes issued in their stead, the latter would go into circulation at first, but would gradually drop out, as they became of value, from the accrued interest for securities, and so bring about specie payments by a gradual reduction in the volume of the currency, without injury to the financial condition of the country by a sudden panic. Mr. MORRILL has no proposition to offer directly for rebuilding the Chicago buildings, but wants to get the matter examined by his Committee as soon as possible. Mr. FENTON presented a petition from Gen. PLEASONTON, who sends in papers to show that his suspension as Commissioner of Internal Revenue was entirely unjustifiable by the President. Mr. FENTON was careful to explain, in offering the petition, that he did so only at PLEASONTON'S request, and that he did not indorse the claim. It was decided that it was matter for the Executive session, and so Mr. FENTON withdrew the papers till such time as they could be put in confidentially. Gen. BLAIR made a stump speech in the form of a resolution of inquiry, addressed to the President, to know what authority he had for setting aside the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of South Carolina. But it will have a hard time getting further advanced than the Clerk's desk or a committee pigeon-hole.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

A caucus will shortly be called to arrange the Senate Committees. It is now entirely uncertain what will be done in such a caucus, but it is given out that an effort will be made to put Mr. SUMNER back on the Foreign Relations Committee. What degree of earnestness there may be about this cannot yet be determined, though no one has been heard to express any belief that such a movement could be successful. All the bills and resolutions offered today await the formation of Committees.

EXPENDITURES.

Estimates for 1873 Compared With the Estimates and Appropriations of 1872.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The following is a tabular statement of the estimates for the current fiscal year, for the next year, and the appropriations for the current year. It will be observed by comparison that the estimated public expenditures for 1873 are less by $7,994,983 than the estimates for 1872, and $1,054,093 less than the sum which was actually appropriated for the same year:

ESTIMATES, 1872.

Legislative	$2,989,996
Executive	17,226,165
Judicial	2,343,750
Military	36,468,196
Naval	20,048,407
Indian affairs	5,021,569
Pensions	30,000,000
Public works	22,398,279
Postal service	4,694,583
Miscellaneous	14,306,429
Permanent appropriations	161,806,167
Total	$369,039,519

ESTIMATES, 1873.

Legislative	$3,421,812
Executive	17,443,531
Judicial	2,383,250
Military	31,422,500
Naval	18,946,064
Indian affairs	5,445,617
Pensions	25,000,000
Public works	19,468,562
Postal service	5,474,001
Miscellaneous	11,286,925
Permanent appropriations	154,961,227
Total	301,705,638

APPROPRIATIONS, 1872.

Legislative	$2,989,996
Executive	16,771,325
Judicial	2,368,750
Military	28,035,949
Naval	19,794,717
Indian affairs	5,093,932
Pensions	32,550,000
Public works	15,412,902
Postal service	4,694,583
Miscellaneous	7,508,065
Permanent appropriations	163,703,861
Universal and extraordinary	5,070,299
Total	$302,758,669

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In addressing my third annual message to the law-making branch of the Government, it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books. The policy has been not to inquire into the wisdom of the laws already enacted, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly. The past year has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisement in the loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far towards alleviating the distress occasioned by the calamities. The benevolent, who have so generously shared with the victims of these misfortunes, will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of men, women and children, whose sufferings they have relieved.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The relations of the United States with foreign Powers continue to be friendly. The year has been eventful in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring those nations into bloody and hostile conflict. An example has thus been set, which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and so finally the means of returning to productive industry millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and bloodshed. I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress, with her Britannic Majesty, and a copy of the the protocols of the conferences of the Commissioners by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides methods for adjudicating the questions pending between the two nations. Various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress, at an early day, to make the necessary provision for the tribunal at Geneva, and for the several commissions on the part of the United States, called for by the treaty. His Majesty, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Conference, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, have each consented, on the joint request of the two Powers, to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning, to these important positions. His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, has been pleased to comply with the joint wish of the two Governments, and has consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard as between themselves certain principles of public law for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the other maritime Powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the note by which the invitation is to be extended to the other Powers.

CANADA AND THE TREATY.

I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries, and to the other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions to become operative so soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become co-operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season. I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the Governors of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, urging upon the Governments of these States respectively the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the treaty which contemplates the use of the canals on either side connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the boundary, on terms of equity by the inhabitants of both countries. It is hoped that the importance of the object and the benefits to flow therefrom will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned. I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The early action of Congress on this recommendation named would put it in the power of the War Department to place a force in the field during the next Summer.

OUR PROTECTION TO GERMANS IN FRANCE.

The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany have enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the Minister and Consul-General at Paris, and the various consuls in France under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness, as well as with prudence and tact. Their course has received the commendation of the German Government, and has wounded no susceptibility of the French.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Government of the Emperor of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling toward the United States, and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which this Government maintains in its relations with Asiatic Powers as well as with the South American Republics. I have given assurances that the friendly feelings of that Government are fully shared by the United States. The ratifications of the Consular and Naturalization Conventions with the Austro-Hungarian Empire have been exchanged. I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the Kingdom of Italy, and the removal of the capital of that Kingdom to Rome. In conformity with the established policy of the United States, I have recognized this change. The ratifications of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy have been exchanged. The two Powers have agreed in this treaty that private property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between the two Powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligation of nations.

CLAIMS UPON SPAIN.

The Forty-first Congress at its third session made an appropriation for the organization of a mixed Commission for adjudicating upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. That Commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this Commission will afford the claimants a complete remedy for their injuries. It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington between the Plenipotentiaries of Spain and the allied South American Republics, which has resulted in an armistice, with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace.

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor is a proof that there is no desire on the part of his Government to diminish the cordiality of those relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we share the wishes of that Government. The inexcusable course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible, with self-respect or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. CATACAZY to continue to hold intercourse with this Government after his personal abuse of Government officials, and during his persistent interference, through various means, with the relations between the United States and other Powers. In accordance with my wishes this Government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. CATACAZY, and the management of the affairs of the Imperial Legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

CHINA AND JAPAN—THE COOLIES.

With Japan we continue to maintain intimate relations. The Cabinet of the Mikado has, since the close of the last session of Congress, selected citizens of the United States to serve in offices of importance in several departments of Government. I have reason to think that this selection is due to an appreciation of the disinterestedness of the policy which the United States have pursued toward Japan. It is my desire to continue to maintain this disinterested and just policy with China as well as Japan. The correspondence transmitted herewith, shows that there is no disposition on the part of this Government to swerve from its established course. Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Corean coast, I instructed our Minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safety and humane treatment of such mariners. Admiral RODGERS was instructed to accompany him with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party, sent out on reaching the coast, was treacherously attacked to our disadvantage. Ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology. Neither came. A force was then landed. After an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country, the forts from which the outrages had been committed were reduced by a gallant assault and were destroyed. Having thus punished the criminals, and having vindicated the honor of the flag, the expedition returned, finding it impracticable, under the circumstances, to conclude the desired convention. I respectfully refer to the correspondence relating thereto, herewith submitted, and leave the subject for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

THE FREE ZONE.

The Republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable laws establishing what is known as the "Free Zone" on the frontier of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also that more stringent measures may be taken by that Republic for restraining lawless persons on its frontiers. I hope Mexico by its own action will soon relieve this Government of the difficulties experienced from these causes.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Our relations with the various Republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recommend some action by Congress regarding the overdue installments under the award of the Venezuela Claims Commission of 1868. The internal dissensions of this Government present no justification for the absence of effort to meet their solemn treaty obligations. The ratification of the Extradition Treaty with Nicaragua has been exchanged. It is a subject for congratulation that the great Empire of Brazil has taken the initiatory step toward the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that Empire, always cordial, will naturally be made more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the Government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest, as well as intrinsically right, to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates.

WEST INDIES.

The true prosperity and greatness of a nation are to be found in the education and morals of its laborers. It is a subject of regret that the reforms in this direction which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain, have not been carried out in its West India colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico leave most of the laborers in bondage, with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employers. I desire to direct your attention to the fact that the citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, are large holders in foreign lands of this species of property, forbidden by the fundamental law of their alleged country. I recommend to Congress to provide by stringent legislation a suitable remedy against the holding, owning or dealing in slaves, or being interested in slave property in foreign lands, either as owners, lurers or mortgagees, by citizens of the United States. It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and of anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other Powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyments of peace, liberty, and the blessings of free institutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of bona fide American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, growing out of the affairs in Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has hitherto guided the two Powers in their treatment of such questions. Of pressing importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those peoples, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercial world, I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made for the support at Yeddo of American youths in each of those countries to serve as part of the official family of our Ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed on an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and of some lesser Powers. As now situated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign Ministers. I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of supporting the American lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China and the Australian lines—almost our only remaining lines of ocean steamers—and of increasing their services.

OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

The national debt has been reduced to the extent of $60,067,126 20 during the year, and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for the interest account, is nearly $17,000,000 less than the 1st of March, 1869. It is highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them. But in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends of the rapid development of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet large demands and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment.

REDUCED TAXATION AND TARIFF RECOMMENDED.

I therefore recommend a modification of both the tariff and internal tax laws; I recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished, except those collected from spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms and from stumps. In readjusting the tariff, I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws after providing the current expenses of the Government, the interest account and a sinking fund, and that this surplus be reduced in such manner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest numbers. There are many articles not produced at home, but which enter largely into general consumption, through articles which are manufactured at home, such as medicines compounded, &c., &c., from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. All such articles I recommend to be placed on the free list. Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made upon the articles which can best bear it without disturbing home production or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not entered into figures, because to do so would be to repeat what will be laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

PAY OF COLLECTORS.

The present laws for collecting the revenues pay Collectors of Customs small salaries, but provide for mottes, shares in all seizures—which, at the principal ports of entry particularly, raise the compensation of those officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must at times work perniciously. It holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of those offices—to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered, to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject. Continued fluctuations in the value of gold, as compared with the national currency, has a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country, in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in every-day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling prejudicial alike to national morals and the national finances. If the question can be met as to how to get a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained. For the operations of the army in the past year, the expense of maintaining it, the estimates for the ensuing year, and for continuing sea-coast and other improvements conducted under the supervision of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1869, which discontinues promotions in the staff corps of the army until provided for by law. I recommend that the the number of officers in each grade of the staff corps be fixed, and that whenever the number in any one grade shall fall below the number so fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of chief of a corps becomes vacant the place may be filled by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force, without material increase in the expense of supporting it. It is due to the policy which has been adopted, and is being extended at first for our material will admit, of using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. By this means we have been enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of cruising ground, to visit more frequently the ports where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the navy in time of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditure authorized by law. During the past year the navy has, in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the coast surveys, and has completed the surveys, authorized by Congress, of the Isthmus of Darien and Tehuantepec, and under like authority of cultivation of the plants, cereals and other products adapted to particular localities. Quietly, but surely, the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good; and if liberally supported, the more widely its influence will be extended and the less dependent we shall be upon the products of foreign countries.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted with this, will give you all the information so contained and prepared for publication in regard to the operations of his department during the year 1870, the operation of the Bureau of Education for the year, the Patent Office, the Pension Office, the Land Office and the Indian Bureau.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the operations of his department for the year. Agriculture is the ground-work of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this department. It is in the hands of an able head, with the assistants all zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation all useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory; and to giving all useful information as to the method of cultivation of the plants, cereals and other products adapted to particular localities. Quietly, but surely, the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good; and if liberally supported, the more widely its influence will be extended and the less dependent we shall be upon the products of foreign countries.

The subject of compensation to the heads of bureaus and officials holding positions of responsibility and requiring ability and character to fill them properly, is one to which your attention is invited. But few of the officials receive a compensation equal to the respectable support of a family, while their duties are such as to involve millions of interest. In private life services demand compensation equal to the services rendered. A wise economy would dictate the same rule in the Government service.

I have not given the estimates for the support of the Government for the ensuing year, nor the comparative statement between the appropriations for the year just passed and the one just preceding, because all these figures are contained in the accompanying reports, or in those presented directly to Congress. These estimates have my approval.

More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies their arrayed against each other, and for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction of the Union, it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes the disability to hold office upon certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secure, majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were, before the rebellion, or standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the Constitution, and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath, it cannot be doubted they would have broken it as did the former class. If there are any great criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the Government, they might in the judgment of Congress be excluded from such an amnesty.

This subject is submitted for your careful consideration. The condition of the Southern States is unhappily not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence or threats towards persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens prevents immigration, and the flood of much-needed capital into those States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views, and tolerate the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1871, a Territorial Government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the territorial officers, a system of improvements has been inaugurated by means of which Washington has rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capital. The citizens of the District having voluntarily taxed themselves to a large amount for the purpose of contributing to the adornment of the seat of Government, I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Congress, in order that the Government may bear its just share of the expenses of carrying out a judicious system of improvements. By the great fire in Chicago the most important of the Government buildings in that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the Government in that growing city, and, having to the near future were totally inadequate, I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made immediately to purchase the remainder of the square on which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, or provided that the Legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing the condemnation for Government purposes; and also an appropriation of as much money as can properly be expended toward the erection of new buildings during this fiscal year.

The number of immigrants ignorant of our laws and habits, and coming into our country annually, has become so great, and the imposition practiced upon them so common and flagrant, that I suggest Congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by Congress. I cannot now state, as fully as I desire, the nature of the complaints made by immigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention. It has been the aim of the Administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him has been proceeded against with all the vigor of the law. If bad men have secured places, it has been the fault of the system established by law and custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for Government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters indorsing the character of office-seekers without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform which can correct this abuse is much desired. In mercantile pursuits, the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger, is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligations. A reformatory law which would enforce this principle against all indorsers of persons for public place would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught to the careless and the dishonest public servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country, in bringing to punishment those who have proven recreant to the trusts confided to them, and in elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and virtuous, who, it will always be found, comprise the majority of the community in which they live.

In my message to Congress one year ago, I urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with the recommendation, Congress, in the ninth section of an act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government, and for other purposes, (approved March 3, 1871,) gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under authority of said act, I appointed a board of gentlemen, eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted, by the great relief of the Executive, the heads of departments and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events the experiment shall have a fair trial. I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the Government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined action will be wise, statesmanlike, and in the best interests of the whole country.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 4, 1871.

REGULAR REPORT.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 4.

The Senate met at noon, with nearly a full attendance of Senators.

RESOLUTIONS, PETITIONS, &c.

The customary resolutions for the appointment of Committees to notify the House and the President of the United States of the Senate's readiness for business, were adopted, and then several resolutions were introduced, among them one by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, directing an inquiry as to the expediency of immediately rebuilding public buildings in Chicago.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented petitions asking the passage of his Civil Rights bill.

Mr. FENTON of New-York, asked leave to present the petition of Gen. PLEASONTON, being, as he stated, somewhat in the nature of an appeal from the action of the President in suspending him. Mr. FENTON said he offered the petition by request without expressing opinion as to its merit.

Subsequently on the suggestion that the matter belonged to the secret session, he withdrew the petition.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, introduced a bill to restore GILBERT WALKER to the naval service; and in connection with it a bill to reform the civil service. (Mr. JENCKES' old bill.) He reviewed briefly the history of the attempts at civil service reform during the past few years, and said that although the Committee appointed to draw up rules for the guidance of the Executive in making appointments in the civil service was making satisfactory progress, and would, undoubtedly be able to bring about substantial reforms under the existing Administration, yet in view of the possibility of a change of Administration it was necessary to guard by direct legislation against a recurrence to the old system of removal and appointment.

A BILL TO CONTRACT THE CURRENCY.

Mr. SUMNER introduced the following bill to authorize compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tender notes:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prepare for circulation compound interest notes equal in amount to the existing legal tender notes and fractional currency of the United States, and in all respects similar to those heretofore issued under the act approved March 3, 1865, entitled "An act to provide by way of loan for the support of the public credit."

SEC. 2. That these notes of different denominations, to the amount of $10,000,000, shall be dated on the first day of each month, commencing with the 1st day of July next ensuing, when they shall begin to bear interest, and then afterward on the first day of each month until the requisite amount shall be furnished.

SEC. 3. The notes thus provided shall be paid out for all disbursements by the Treasury, and received in case, so long as they are sufficient for the purpose, and if the whole monthly installment is not thus disposed of it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the surplus for the present legal notes; so far as practicable, that the issue of $10,000,000 may be put into circulation each month.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel the demand each month of legal tenders to an extent equal to the notes issued under this act.

SEC. 5. That the notes issued under this act shall, at the option of the holders, be convertible at the end of two years in any sum not less than $50 into bonds of the United States not having less than ten nor more than forty years to run, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue such bonds.

SEC. 6. That whenever these notes and the bonds into which they may be converted, can be sold at par in gold, the Secretary of the Treasury may sell them in such sum as he deems best, and apply the proceeds in gold to cancel legal-tender notes as they are paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 7. That the notes issued under this act shall constitute a part of the legal currency reserve required by the national banks.

Mr. SUMNER—Compound interest notes have been already tried, so that their operation is known. It is their peculiar quality that at the time of issue they enter into the national currency, and become part of the active circulation; but as the interest accumulates they are gradually withdrawn, and held as securities as long as there is little appreciable accumulation of interest. These notes pass from hand to hand as ordinary greenbacks, but this ceases with their increase in value. Now if these are made a substitute for greenbacks, the currency is gradually contracted, according to the rate of interest, until it is on a par with gold, and we arrive at specie payments. Until this is established the nation is bankrupt, and its outstanding notes are no better than failed paper. Beyond the stigma inflicted by this condition, there is a derangement of commercial relations abroad. Our business is out of gear with the business of the world, while at home a vicious speculation runs riot. This has been allowed to go on too long. During the war it could not have been prevented, but it should have ceased with the war. The suspension of specie payments was a war measure, like the suspension of the habeas corpus, or the draft, and, like those, it should have discontinued at once. So long as it is allowed to prevail we have a war measure projected into a period of peace, and as much it is out of place and out of season. I am not insensible to the credit of those who buy a swift payment of the national debt, but this is superficial only. It does not enable us to refund our debt without extraordinary and abnormal effort. Let there be specie payments, and the debt will refund itself. The payment of the national debt is a feather in our cap, but instead of taxing the people for the sake of the feather I would reduce taxes and apply the irresistible energies of the Government to make paper equal to coin. Here is another equality before the law which I would establish.

At a later stage the bill was laid on the table.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs inquire what legislation is necessary to carry into effect the several treaties with Indians and the recommendations of the Peace Commissioners.

Laid on the table.

OTHER MEASURES.

Bills were introduced and laid on the table, as follows:

By Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire—To aid in the suppression of polygamy in Utah. It was substantially the same bill as that introduced by CRAGIN heretofore.

By Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana—To extend the provisions of the act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Louisiana, Florida and Missouri.

By Mr. RICE, of Arkansas—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the owners the proceeds of cotton seized in violation of instructions from the Treasury Department after June 13, 1865, east of the Mississippi River, and after June 24 west thereof.

By Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin—To regulate actions in the Court of Claims by loyal owners of property seized under the act of March 12, 1863; providing that uniformly loyal persons may, after six months from the enactment of this bill, institute suits in the Court of Claims for the net proceeds of property collected, in pursuance of the "Act to provide for the collection of abandoned property."

By Mr. LEWIS, of Alabama—In relation to the District Courts of Alabama.

A KUKLUX RESOLUTION.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to inform the Senate under what provisions of the laws of April 20, 1871, if any, and if not, on what law, and by what authority, he has caused the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of South Carolina, to be set aside, and martial law declared, and the writ of habeas corpus suspended in the Counties of Spartanburg, Marion, York, Newberry and Chesterfield

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Annual Reports of the Government Departments.

Condition of the Treasury, the Navy and the Post-Office.

Authentic Data Regarding the Indian Bureau.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the Year 1871.

The following is the full report of Secretary BOUTWELL on the condition of his Department and the financial position of the nation:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 4, 1871.

SIR: The country has been prosperous during the year now closing, and the public and public finances have shared in the general prosperity during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. The reduction of the public debt was $94,227,761 64; the total decrease in the public debt from March 2, 1869, to December 1, 1871, was $377,211,202 16, and during the same period the annual interest charge has been reduced $16,741,426 01. The revenues for the year 1871, and the receipts since the 1st of July last show that the time has arrived when a considerable further reduction in taxes can be made, and yet leave the Government in a position to pay $80,000,000 annually of the principal debt, including the amount pledged through the Sinking Fund. In my annual report to Congress for 1870, I expressed the opinion that the settled policy of the country should contemplate a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, pay the interest on the public debt, and from twenty-five to fifty millions of the principal annually. To that opinion I adhere, and even a stronger conviction that the payment annually upon the principal of the public debt should not be less than fifty millions of dollars. Large as the revenues of the country have been during the last three years, our system of taxation has not been oppressive to individuals, nor has it in any sensible degree embarrassed the business of the country, and while relief from taxation is desirable, it is yet more desirable to maintain the public credit in its present elevated position, not only as an example to other nations, but for its historical value in enabling the Government to make loans for large amounts upon favorable terms, if unhappily, in the future, an exigency should require such loans to be made. The power to negotiate a large loan at five per cent., and to enter upon negotiations for the sale of bonds bearing five, four and a half and four per cent. interest, is derived entirely from the exhibition of an honest purpose on the part of the people to maintain the public faith, and the consequent ability on the part of the Government to answer that expectation by large, frequent payments upon the public debt.

The revenue from customs for the year 1871 was greatly in excess of the estimates, amounting to $206,270,408 05 against $194,536,374 44 for the preceding year. The cost of collecting this revenue was $6,850,612 61 for 1871, being 3 11-100 per cent., while the cost for the year 1870 was $6,337,127 26, or 3 20-100 per cent. The appropriations for the collection of the customs, with the additions derived from fines, penalties and forfeitures, exceeded the expenditures by the sum of more than $900,000, and there is no doubt that the permanent appropriation will be ample for the present year and for the next fiscal year. The reduction of the rates on duty on the 1st of January, 1871, under the act of July 14, 1870, diminished the importation of many articles during the last six months of the year 1870; but there was consequently a large addition to the revenues for the first six months of the year 1871. A comparison of the first six months of the calendar year 1871 with the first six months of the calendar year 1870, shows an increase of 55 per cent. in the quantity of tea imported, 20 per cent. in the quantity of coffee, 83 per cent. in the quantity of brown sugar, 139 per cent. in the quantity of pig-iron, 186 per cent. in the quantity of melado, 138 per cent. in the quantity of spices, and a large increase in many other articles. The probability is that the customs revenue for the current year will exceed that for the years 1870 and 1871. The receipts for internal revenue were $148,099,153 62, being $4,048,904 20 less than the estimates presented in December last for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. The estimates for the current fiscal year are $135,000,000, which it is probable that the receipts will be equal to the estimates. The net receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were as follows:

From customs	$206,270,408 05
From internal revenue	148,099,153 62
From sales of public lands	2,260,946 48
From miscellaneous sources	21,696,736 63
Total	$378,325,244 78

The expenditures for the same period were:

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$30,426,710 97
For War Department	35,760,991 83

This is the net amount, after deducting $6,280,000 repaid into the Treasury as proceeds of sales of ordnance, &c. The true expenditures were $46,040,991 80.

For Navy Department	$19,481,027 21
For Indians	7,628,987 44
For pensions	34,413,996 88
For interest on the public debt	125,676,545 60
Total	$292,177,198 25

The miscellaneous revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were derived from the following sources:

Premium on sales of coin	$6,892,859 95
Fees from United States Consuls	565 563 24
Storage, cash, labor, &c., of Customs-houses	414,310 61
Fines, penalties and forfeitures for violations of Customs laws	552,579 98
Fees, consular and other	620,319 11
Tax on circulation, deposits, &c., of national banks	6,005,564 22
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies	813,284 75
Homestead and other land fees	345,223 17
Steam-boat fees, and marine hospital tax	355,535 18
Proceeds of sale of coin interest on sinking fund	7,701,982 73
Judiciary fines, penalties and forfeitures	75,476 36
Tax on seal skins	101,080 00
Reimbursement to the United States for salaries of storekeepers in internal revenue bonded warehouses	837,235 41
Direct tax	180,355 27
Enrolment fees	565,867 69
Charges for refining gold and silver bullion	211,721 14
Indian trust funds	1,140,130 23
Accrued interest on proceeds of sale of Indian trust fund stocks, and interest on deferred payments on Indian trust lands	397,921 01
Reimbursements to the United States for moneys advanced to meet matured interest on non-paying stocks held in trust for various Indian tribes	25,525 00
One, two, three, and five cent coinage	150,000 00
Unenumerated	745,441 43
Total	$21,866,776 53

The receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were:

From customs	$62,289,329 27
From internal revenue	35,553,175 01
From sales of public lands	902,660 08
From miscellaneous sources	8,762,189 61
Total	$107,198,374 00

The expenditures for the same period, excluding payments on account of the sinking fund, were:

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$16,879,732 42
War Department	12,390,653 05
Navy Department	6,213,040 02
Indians	3,464,817 97
Pensions	8,000,000 00
For interest on the public debt	36,795,124 27
Total	$83,903,367 73

The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the present year are as follows:

From customs	$143,000,000 00
From internal revenue	90,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	1,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	15,000,000 00
Total	$249,000,000 00

The estimated expenditures for the same period, excepting payments on account of the sinking fund, are:

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$20,000,000 00
For War Department	31,000,000 00
For Navy Department	12,500,000 00
For Indian Department	6,000,000 00
For Pensions	24,000,000 00
For interest on the Public Debt	86,000,000 00
Total	$209,500,000 00

These estimates show a balance applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, of $71,-794,921 26.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, are estimated as follows:

Receipts from customs	$212,000,000 00
Receipts from internal revenue	120,000,000 00
Receipts from sales of public lands	1,000,000 00
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	15,000,000 00
Total	$350,000,000 00
Expenditures:	
Legislative establishment	$3,421,813 49
Executive establishment	17,443,531 38
Judicial establishment	3,393,260 00
Military establishment	31,422,509 62
Naval establishment	18,946,228 97
Indian Affairs	3,446,817 97
Pensions	20,480,000 00
Public works under Treasury Department	3,104,500 00
Public works under Interior Department	344,500 00
Public Works under War Department	14,670,622 97
Public Works under Navy Department	1,492,100 00
Public Works under Agricultural Department	20,800 00
Total	$119,495,262 97
Postal service	6,474,001 00
Miscellaneous	11,256,625 44
Permanent appropriations	126,261,974 00
Sinking fund	82,000,000 00
Interest upon capital sinking fund	5,788,333 00
Total	$301,705,026 99

These estimates show a balance of $67,294,973 01 applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt, in addition to the sum of $82,679,263 due on account of the "sinking fund," or the sum of $85,974,236 01 in all. In the estimates for the next fiscal year I have not included in the receipts the premium on gold which may be sold, nor in the expenditures the premium which may be paid on bonds to be purchased in currency. In the suggestions I have the honor to make in reference to the reduction of taxes, I keep in view two important facts—first, that the ability of the nation to pay at least fifty millions annually of the principal of the public debt shall not be impaired, and, secondly, in the change of the revenue system no violence shall be done to the business interests of the country. While I do not undertake to state precisely the causes which have contributed to the public prosperity, there is no substantial reason for questioning the truth of the statement that the last five years have been the most prosperous in the history of the country—years without example in our own affairs and without parallel in the affairs of any other Government. It is practicable to dispense with all revenue from internal sources, except that derived from stamps, spirits, tobacco and malt liquors. These sources should furnish for the fiscal year three hundred and forty-three millions of dollars. The expenses of the Government, not including the amount payable on account of the Sinking Fund, are estimated at $270,025,-773 99.

If to this sum be added $80,000,000 for payments on account of the public debt, including the amount due on the Sinking Fund, there remains a balance of about $50,000,000, which, when reductions may be made in the revenue from customs. This amount, added to the reduction proposed under the Internal Revenue laws, gives a total reduction of $86,000,000. In this view I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the reduction of the duties on salt to the extent of fifty per cent., the duty on bituminous coal to fifty cents per ton, the reduction of the duty on raw hides and skins, and the removal of all duties from a large class of articles produced in other countries, which enter into the arts and manufactures of this country, and which are not produced in the United States, and the revenue from which is inconsiderable. Such a list, with the revenue derived from each article, is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to Congress. The removal of duties from a large class of articles used in manufactures, and the reduction of the duties upon coal, furnish an opportunity for a still more considerable decrease of the rates of duties upon those products whose cost will be diminished by these changes. While nothing as the consequence of legislation could be more disastrous to the public prosperity than a policy which should destroy or seriously disturb the manufacturing interests of the country, it is still possible, by wise and moderate changes adapted to the condition of business and labor, to reduce the rates of duties with benefit to every class of people. The average premium on gold for the year 1868 was 39.54 per cent. For the year 1869 it was 32.56 per cent. premium. For the year 1870 it was 14.32 per cent. premium, and for the first eleven months of the year 1871 it was 11.3 per cent. The value of the paper currency of the country during the years 1869 and 1870 was apparently appreciated by the increased used of paper money in the South, but chiefly by the establishment of the credit of the United States upon a firm basis. On the 1st of January, 1871, the last-named fact was fully accomplished, and since that time, the appreciation of the currency has been due wholly to the increased demand for it in the business affairs of the country. The difference between the value of paper money at the present moment and its value on the 1st of December, 1870, may be attributed to the latter cause, and furnishes the best means which the country has yet had for ascertaining the quantity of paper money which can be used and its value kept at par with gold. The result of this test concurs with what seems to be the best opinion upon the subject that the amount of paper money in circulation is still so great that it cannot be maintained in value at par with coin. There are two modes of relief. One is to reduce the volume of currency as recommended by me in my annual report submitted to Congress in December, 1869. The other mode is to await the growth of the country, and the increasing demands of business, which, in time, will produce the desired result. The chief means of securing the end sought, that is a reduction in the volume of the currency, would be the use of paper money upon the Pacific coast. With this object in view, steps have been taken already by this Department for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is practicable to substitute paper for coin, and I have reason to anticipate that a change may be made in the laws relating to national banks, tending to that result, which will not affect unfavorably the general character of the system. It is my duty to call the attention of Congress to the importance of abolishing the system of shares in moieties as far as the benefits inure to revenue officers and other persons officially connected with the Government. This measure was recommended in my last annual report, and a statement was submitted to Congress, showing the amount received by officers of customs, together with a bill increasing their salaries without any increase of appropriations from the Treasury, the sum now paid from moieties being quite sufficient to place the entire force upon a satisfactory footing in regard to pay.

During the last fiscal year the offices of Collector and Surveyor of the Port of New-York each received from moieties the sum of $49,-215 69, and the Naval Office the sum of $48,195 69. In most of the cases the officers do not perform special services entitling them to the amounts granted, and importers and others whose acts are made the subject of investigation complain, and I think with just reason, that the agents of the Government have a pecuniary interest in pursuing those charged with violations of the law. The Government ought to pay fair salaries and rely upon the good faith of its officers for the performance of their duty. One of the difficulties which the Departments has to meet frequently is that customs officers have an interest in the proceedings for the discovery of fraud. The settlement of cases of the prosecution of them, which is different from the real interest of the Government, and, as a necessary result, the conduct of such officers is open to suspicion, both on the part of those who are pursued by them, and the Government that they ostensibly represent. It may be deemed expedient to waive the law as it now stands in regard to informers who are not officers, making it a penal offense for any officer to enter into an arrangement with an informer for any share of the proceeds of the information, and giving to the informer perpetual right of action for the recovery of any money or other valuable thing paid or given to any officer engaged in the discovery or prosecution of a fraud or legal wrong against the Government.

The report of the Controller of the Currency shows that 145 banks have been organized under the act approved July 12, 1871, providing for the issue of $54,000,000 of additional bank circulation, and that the sum of $25,528,900 has been issued. By virtue of the same act the Treasury has re-deemed $23,230,000 of the three per cents. certificates then in circulation, leaving the sum of $23,490,000 now outstanding. I take the liberty of suggesting that it appears to me to be wise to have the distribution of the circulation authorized by said act. As it now stands, should the States that have already received their proportion of circulation be authorized to take what may remain, only a brief period will elapse before a demand will be made from States with a limited circulation for an increase. It seems prudent, therefore, to retain the balance of the $54,000,000 for distribution in these States now having a claim to it, on the basis of equality of apportionment. The details of the subscription to the loan show that the national banks have, upon the whole, acted liberally. More than $100,000,000 having been subscribed for by them on their own account. It is not unreasonable to tender to these institutions the opportunity to subscribe for bonds under the act of July 14, 1870 to an amount equal to the deposits required of them as security for circulation, and to couple that offer with a provision that after nine days to the extent that the offer may be declined. Other banking associations may be formed in the several States, where the existing banks shall have failed to make the required subscription, and the circulation transferred from such banks of the new associations. The banks now organized cannot justly complain if, having an opportunity to pursue the business upon the same terms, and declining it, other associations shall succeed to their franchises and rights. The business of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been carried on with diligence during the year, and with satisfactory results. Although some efforts have been made at counterfeiting the special papers used by the Department, they have not been successful, and specimens captured are so crude as not to excite serious apprehensions as to ultimate success. Since the 1st of July, 1869, 70,000,000 sheets of paper have been manufactured, all of which have been accounted for on the books of the Department. I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made for a new issue of national bank notes. Those now in use are much worn, and very successful counterfeits of several denominations have appeared.

The public building used as a Custom-house, Court-house and Post-office, at Chicago, was destroyed by the great fire on the 8th of October last. The exterior walls remained and could be repaired, but anticipating the growth of Chicago and the magnitude of public business, I advise the erection of a building suited to the wants of a first-class city. It is important that a much larger piece of land should be obtained, either by addition to the present lot, or by the purchase of another site.

On the 18th of October last I wrote a letter to Gov. PALMER, requesting him to recommend to the Legislature the passage of an act granting authority to the Courts of the State of Illinois to condemn such land as might be required in case the Government should be unable to obtain it by purchase at a reasonable price, payment to be made upon an appraisal. In every case the site for a building erected by the Government should be large enough to separate it from all other structures, thus furnishing sufficient light for the prosecution of business, and adequate security also against fire and the depredations of lawless persons. It is hardly necessary to say that in the existing condition of affairs at Chicago it is important that an appropriation available during the present fiscal year should be made without unnecessary delay.

Since my last annual report the Supervising Architect has completed the Custom-house, Court house and Post-office at Portland, Me.; the Court-house and Post-office at Des Moines, Iowa; the Court-house and Post-office at Madison, Wis.; the Appraisers' Stores at Boise City, Idaho. It is now expected that the Custom-house and Post-office at St. Paul, Minn.; the Marine Hospital at Chicago, Ill.; the Court-house and Post-office at Astoria, Oregon; the Custom-house at Machias, Me.; the branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal., and the Custom-house at Cairo, Ill., will be finished and ready for use by the 1st day of July next. At that time there will remain in an unfinished condition the Court-house and Post-office at Columbia, S. C.; the Custom-house at New-Orleans, La.; the Custom-house at Charleston, S. C.; the Custom-house and Post-office at Knoxville, Tenn.; the Custom-house and Post-office at Portland, Oregon; the Court-house and Post-office at New-York; the Post-office and Independent Treasury at Boston, and the Custom-house and Post-office at Omaha, Nebraska. The prosecution of these works, some of which are of great importance, in connection with the public building to be erected at Chicago, and the erection of marine hospitals at Pittsburg, San Francisco and New-York, will, in my opinion, sufficiently occupy the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and the force at his command. I cannot, therefore, advise appropriations for other public buildings until some of those in process of construction shall have been completed. The points at which the erection or repair of public buildings is most needed are Hartford, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Under an act passed at the last session of Congress appropriating $200,000 for the purpose of more effectually securing life and property on the coasts of New-Jersey and Long Island, and a careful examination of the whole coast of the life-saving stations have been made by experienced officers of the revenue service. In accordance with their report, proposals were invited and accepted for the erection of fourteen new houses on the coast of New-Jersey and six upon the coast of Long Island. Repairs are also making upon the old houses on Long Island coast. The operations of the Coast Survey, which are under the administrative direction of this Department, have been prosecuted with the usual energy, as will be seen from the brief report of progress made by the Superintendent in advance of the usual detailed reports, with maps annually submitted to Congress. The survey of the Atlantic coast is now rapidly approaching completion; that of the Gulf coast is more than half finished, and the work on the Pacific coast is being pressed forward vigorously. The estimates submitted substantially conform to the appropriations for the present year. An increase is asked for, the object of extending the triangulation over the coast of the Pacific Ocean, great interest having been manifested by the authorities of the States traversed in the prosecution of the work. The business intrusted to the Light-house Board is one of the most important branches of the public service in the control of this Department, and I am able to state that it is conducted with fidelity and care, reference solely to the maritime interests of the country. The estimates made by the Light-house Board exceed the appropriations for the present year, but they appear to be necessary and I respectfully recommend them to the consideration of Congress. Under an act of Congress, approved July 20, 1870, Dr. JOHN M. WOODWORTH was appointed Supervising Supervising Surgeon of Marine Hospital service. His administration is satisfactory to the Department. The average number of hospital patients for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was 1,016, and for the year ending June 30, 1871, 1,138.

The total cost of the service for the first-named year was $406,632, being an average for each patient of $1 09 per day; and for the latter year $435,249 42, or an average of $1 04 cents per day. In the first-named year the Hospital fund was $153 70, and in the latter year it amounted to $299,402 14.

The Supervising Surgeon is of opinion that pavillion hospitals are better adapted to the successful treatment of the sick, than the ordinary buildings of brick and stone, while the expense is not only one-fourth, as great. In accordance with his suggestion I recommend an appropriation of $60,000 for the purchase of land and the construction of a pavillion hospital at Pittsburg, Penn. The present hospital is situated in the vicinity of iron-mills and railways, and as it can be sold for about $70,000, the Government will be fully reimbursed for the cost of a new hospital, while the comfort of the patients will be promoted. An estimate has been made that the sum of $50,000 will be sufficient for the construction of a pavillion hospital on Angel Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, sufficient to accommodate 150 patients, and I also recommend an appropriation of that amount for that purpose. I also respectfully renew the recommendation made heretofore for a pavillion hospital near the City of New-York, sufficient for the accommodation of two hundred patients. The Revenue Marine Service employs twenty-five steam vessels and eight sailing vessels. In addition to these there are two large steamers upon the lakes, now in commission, and two schooners upon the coast condemned as not fit for duty. Of the six large steamers upon the lakes, four only are in commission, and as the others are not needed, I have the honor to recommend that authority be given for their sale.

During the last year four iron steamers have been built; three of 350, and one of 250 tons burden. Under the existing appropriation $200,-000, the Department is about to issue proposals for four small iron propellers, two for the Pacific and two for the Atlantic coast. A further appropriation of $200,000 is needed, to enable the Department to carry into effect the recommendation of the Commission, whose report was approved by the Department and submitted to Congress May 5th, 1870. The plan recommended by the Commission, when fully adopted, will effect a reduction in the expenses of this branch of the service of about $500,000, or about thirty-four per cent. of the whole cost. The changes proposed contemplate the use of vessels of less tonnage, and a consequent reduction of the number of men employed.

The expenses of the Revenue Marine Service for the year ending June 30, 1871, were $1,251,264 52, against $1,198,-393 31 for the preceding year. The first quarter of the present fiscal year shows a reduction in expenses of $83,201 43, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. At the date of my last report a board of officers was in session, charged with the duty of examining the officers then in active service. The report showed that five Captains, ten First Lieutenants, nine Second Lieutenants and ten Third Lieutenants were not qualified for duty. The persons found to be incompetent have been discharged, their places have been filled, and promotion made by the appointment of additional officers after a competitive examination. There are several officers in the service who, on account of age are unfit for active duty. For the supply of officers in their places, and for the increase of the number of engineers rendered necessary by the establishment of the new vessels, no additional appropriations are required for the next fiscal year. This branch of the public service is, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition. During the third session of the Forty-first Congress, a bill was submitted for the organization of a Mint Bureau. The bill passed the Senate, but failed in the House of Representatives though not as I am informed from any objection to the principles on which it was framed. I urgently recommend the passage of a similar bill at the present session of Congress. All the Mints and Assay Offices are nominally in charge of the Treasury Department, but there is not by authority of law any person in the Department who by virtue of his office is supposed to be informed upon the subject, and no one on whom the Secretary of the Treasury can officially rely for information or advice in the management of this important branch of public business.

It is estimated that the internal commerce of the country is fifteen times as great as our external commerce, but the statistics are not trustworthy or complete, and I respectfully recommend that provision be made for obtaining the same returns as now show the trade of the country upon the rivers, canals, lakes and railways. The report of Mr. CHARLES BRYANT, the special agent who has had charge of the fur seal fishery at the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, shows that the business has been conducted by the Alaska Commercial Company in substantial conformity to the terms of the contract. Mr. BRYANT suggests an appropriation for the construction of a house upon each island for the accommodation of the agents of the Government, who at present are dependent upon the Company for board and shelter; and, although I am not aware that any evil has resulted from the arrangement, it is manifest that it ought not to be continued. It is estimated that an appropriation of $5,000 will be sufficient for a suitable building on each island.

The agents charged with the management of the seal fishery have been detailed from the Customs business. I respectfully recommend that authority be given for the appointment of two agents and two assistant agents, and that a suitable appropriation be made for their salaries and expenses. The necessity of two agents at each island is apparent. The agents will desire to return to the States as often as once in two years, and moreover it is wise for the Government to have not less than four persons in its employment connected with the care of the people and the business of the island.

Mr. BRYANT also makes suggestions as to further provision for the care of the natives, which appear to me to deserve consideration. I again call the attention of Congress to the importance of increasing the salaries of the Bureau officers and heads of divisions in the Treasury Department. At present there is great inequality and injustice existing. The First Controller receives a salary of $5,000 a year, while the Second Controller and other bureau officers, whose duties are hardly less important, receive only $3,000. The Solicitor of the Treasury is upon a salary of $3,500, while the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, whose duties are less important, receives a salary of $4,000.

The heads of division in the Internal Revenue receive salaries of $2,500 per annum, while in every other branch of the Treasury they are selected from fourth-class clerks, whose salaries are fixed by law at $1,800 a year, although for several years an appropriation had been made, from which the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, has increased the salaries in his own office to $2,000 per annum. It is not an exaggeration to say that the head of a division, in charge of the loans, of the warrants, or of the Sub-Treasury accounts, occupies a position in which the country and the world are more concerned than in that of the collection of customs at New-York; yet the latter officer receives more than $50,000 a year, while it is with difficulty that the former is able to secure the moderate sum of $2,800. The same remark might with truth be made of several bureau officers, and of persons in the office of the Treasury of the United States. In this connection I also recommend an increase of the salary of the Supervising Surgeon of the marine hospitals. I think it my duty to speak of the provisions of the act creating the Department of Justice, by which the Solicitor of the Treasury and the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue office are made officers of that Department. The proper and essential duty of the solicitors is to give advice to the Secretary and Bureau officers upon questions which arise in the daily business of the Department. Under the existing system the Attorney-General is made nominally responsible, while, in fact, he cannot to be exempt from all responsibility for advice given by these officers, that upon a reference to him of questions, which may have been previously considered by them, he may be free to revise or reverse their action. These officers should receive their appointments through the Treasury Department, and be responsible to its head. It is a fundamental error in administration to place in one of the Departments officers deriving their appointment from another department. Should the Attorney-General transfer these officers to the Department of Justice, as appears to have been contemplated by the act, this Department would be deprived, substantially, of their services. I earnestly recommend the restoration of these officers to their former positions in the Treasury. The examination of persons designated for clerical service and for promotion in the Treasury Department, has been continued with beneficial results, and the examination is even more exacting in its requirements than at the date of my last annual report, and means will be taken to extend the system, with such modifications as the difference of duties may suggest, but with equal efficiency, if possible, to the principal Custom-houses and to other branches of the public service under the control of this Department.

On the 28th of February last, public notice was given that on the 8th of the following March, books would be opened in this country and in Europe for subscriptions to the national loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870; and the conditions on which the subscriptions would be received were also made known. All the national banks and a large number of bankers, both in this country and in Europe, were authorized to receive subscriptions. The first preference was given to subscribers to the five per cent. bonds, within the limit of $200,000,000. On the 1st of August the subscriptions amounted to $68,775,550, chiefly by the national banks. Under date of July 14, 1871, a dispatch was received from Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, then in London, stating that certain bankers in Europe proposed to take the remainder of the $200,000,000 of five per cent. bonds upon certain conditions. This proposition was considered and modified, and early in August an agreement was made with JAY COOKE & Co., bankers, in Europe and in the United States. By the terms of the agreement the parties represented by Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. had the right to subscribe for the remainder of the $200,000,000 of said bonds by giving notice thereof at any time previous to the 1st of April next, by subscribing for $10,000,000 as once, and for an average of at least $5,000,000 of bonds per month during the intervening time, subject to the right of the national banks to subscribe for $50,000,000 within sixty days from the 26th day of August.

It was also agreed that the subscriptions should all be made through the national banks, and certificates of deposit therefor issued by said banks to the Secretary of the Treasury; bonds to be issued upon the Treasurer of the United States for the amount of the deposit.

By a printed circular issued on the 10th of August, 1871, it was announced that national banks making or obtaining subscriptions payable in coin would be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of public money in the usual condition of placing it in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States bonds of the United States for the security of such deposits, and that at the end of each month notice would be given of the redemption of an amount of bonds equal to the amount of subscriptions in coin for the preceding month, interest to cease in ninety days from the date of such notes. It was also stated in the circular that as the bonds called should mature, the deposits would be drawn from the several banks proportionally. It was further agreed that the subscribers to the loan should receive as commissions whatever might remain of the half of one per cent. allowed by law upon the two hundred millions, after paying the cost of paper for the bonds, for engraving, printing, advertising, delivery, and all other expenses of the same. Under this agreement the books were opened, in this country and in Europe, and by the last of August subscriptions were obtained for the entire amount offered. On the 1st of September public notice was given that certain five-twenty bonds, to the amount of $100,000,000, of the issue of 1862, specified by number as nearly as was practicable according to the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, would be paid on the 1st of December, and that the interest would cease on that date. Of the bonds so called, more than $60,000,000 are now in the possession of the Department, of which amount $17,000,000 have been paid in coin, and the remainder have been received or deposited in exchange for the five per cent. bonds. Previous to September five per cent. bonds to the amount of $62,129,550 had been issued and payment made thereon. The work of delivering the bonds subscribed for at that date is now going on, and under such circumstances as to leave no doubt that the whole business will be completed in a brief period of time. By the act establishing the national banking system, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to make them depositories of any public money except receipts from customs, and the act authorizing the refunding of the national debt directed the Secretary of the Treasury to give three months' notice of the payment of any bonds which in such notice might be specified and called for payment. In the same act it was provided that the money received for the new bonds should be used only in payment of bonds outstanding known as five-twenty bonds. The statute proceeded upon the idea that the holders of five-twenty bonds would receive three months' interest upon their bonds after notice should be given by the Government, as this notice could be given safely upon subscriptions already made or secured. The general necessary result, even in case the money were paid into and held in the Treasury of the United States, would be a loss of interest for three months. On the 1st of August that form of demand for the new bonds had nearly ceased, but by the agreement referred to the necessary loss to the Government incident to the refunding of the public debt was made the means of securing subscriptions to the amount of about $150,000,000. The banks, or those represented by the banks, derived the advantage in the use of the amount of their subscription for three months, but this without other loss to the Government than what was incident to the negotiation of the loan under the law. I am informed by Judge RICHARDSON, and such is my own opinion, that the most serious obstacle in the way of negotiating the four and four and a half per cent. bonds in Europe is the inadequacy of the commissions allowed. When the circular of the 26th of February last was issued one or two leading European bankers declined to act as agents, and I am persuaded that others who accepted the agency failed to give that attention to the business which would have been bestowed upon it had the commissions corresponded more nearly to those usually received by them for the negotiation of public loans. The credit of the country is fully established in every financial centre in Europe, and the bonds of the United States can be negotiated at their market value in a larger number of cities than the bonds of any other country in the world. Under these circumstances I think it my duty to advise such an allowance for commissions upon the 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds as will secure the negotiation of them upon the least possible delay. It needs no analysis of the subject to show that the interests of the country will be greatly promoted by the proceeding, even though the commissions should seem to be unnecessarily large. I also recommend that authority be given for the payment of interest in London. Thus can be brought out the least cost or risk to the Government. Returns for the fiscal years 1870-71, show that the ocean commerce of the United States is passing rapidly into the hands of foreign merchants and ship-builders. In the year 1860, nearly seventy-one per cent. of the foreign commerce of this country was in American ships. In 1865 it had fallen to forty-six per cent.; in 1868 to forty-four per cent., and in 1871 it is reported at less than thirty-eight per cent. The loss of the shipping to the United States is due chiefly to two causes—first, the destruction of American vessels by rebel cruisers during the war, and secondly the substitution of iron steam-ships for the transportation of freight and passengers upon the ocean in place of sailing vessels and steam-ships built of wood.

When the war opened English builders of steam-ships had acquired considerable proficiency; and since that period the art has been carried to higher perfection in Great Britain than in any other part of the world.

It is stated that the superiority of British machinery, and knowledge of the business by British mechanics, give an advantage over American ship-builders equal to at least ten per cent. upon the cost of construction. They possess additional advantages in the cost of labor, the cost of iron, coal and other materials, and in the rate of interest upon the capital employed, equal in all to about twenty per cent. more, so that the difference in favor of British ship-builders is at least thirty per cent. In considering the means for the restoration of our ocean commerce, two facts must be accepted, first that it is useless to attempt to revive it with wooden ships; and, secondly, that iron ships moved by sails cannot compete with iron ships propelled by steam. Hence the only practical questions for consideration are these: Can lished in this country, and, if so, by what means? The trans-ocean commerce of the United States would employ about 6,000,000 tons of shipping, if each vessel made but one round voyage in a year. The value of our exports and imports has already reached the sum of nearly $1,100,000,000, and during the present decade it will exceed $1,500,000,000 annually. The annual returns for freights and passengers are about $160,000,000. The history of the loss of our commerce, as shown in the statistics already given, renders it certain that, without some efficient action on the part of the Government, the entire foreign trade and exports and imports has already reached the present decade it will exceed $1,500,000,000 annually. The annual returns for freights and passengers are about $160,000,000. The history of the loss of our commerce, as shown in the statistics already given, renders it certain that, without some efficient action on the part of the Government, the entire foreign trade of the country will soon pass into the hands of our rivals. The monopoly of the trade between the United States and Europe by foreign merchants and ship-builders, carries with it the monopoly of ship-building for the entire world, and, as a consequence, the Atlantic trade, the trade of the Pacific, and the seas adjacent thereto, will be carried on in English-built steamers. An alteration of the law by which foreign-built vessels may be admitted to American registry, will furnish no adequate relief. On the contrary, the change would stimulate ship-building in England. The prospect of establishing it on this continent would diminish in proportion to the prosperity of the business in the ship-yards of our rival.

In view of the facts of our extensive coasts, on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and our position with reference to Europe and Asia, the country ought not to be satisfied with any policy which does not look to the establishment and continuance of ship-building in the United States; the encouragement of our own seamen and merchants, and the control of so much, at least, of the commerce of the world as is desired for the export of our own products. The importation of articles required for domestic consumption on the removal of duties upon foreign articles used in the construction of iron steam-ships, or the allowance of a drawback equal to the amount of duties paid, will not, in the existing condition of things secure the re-establishment of the business; but, were it otherwise, the removal of duties or the allowance of drawback raises practical questions of great difficulty, while any concession or indirect process is likely in the end to prove unnecessarily expensive to the country. Several of the existing lines of European steamers were established by the aid of Government subsidies. They are still encouraged by the same means, and it is unreasonable to expect that our own merchants and ship-builders can successfully compete with this formidable combination unless they are supported by the power of their own government. After careful consideration of the whole subject, I am prepared to advise the passage of a law guaranteeing to persons who may employ in the foreign trade iron-built steamers first-class iron steam-ships of not less than 1,000 tons burden each, an annual payment, for the period of five years, of the sum of $12 per ton. The subsidy should be proportionately less to vessels of lower classification. In making this recommendation, I do not assume that there is no other practicable method of restoring our commerce, but I present it as the method which appears to me to be the most efficient and economical. Connected with this plan, it will be wise to consider whether the ships may not be so constructed as to be available for naval purposes, and, in case of war, subject to the right of the United States to take them upon payment of their appraised value. A similar suggestion was made by the Secretary of the Navy in his report for the year 1869. They should also be required to carry the mails on moderate terms, or in consideration of the subsidy. The use of sailing vessels and steamers built of wood, may be continued in the coasting trade, in the trade with the British possessions, and upon the rivers and lakes of the country, but any effort to regain our former position upon the ocean by their agency must end disastrously. I entertain the opinion that the policy suggested will be effectual, and that in a comparatively short time our mechanics and artizans will acquire equal skill with those of England, and that we shall not only have the use of the best machinery now in use elsewhere, but that important improvements will be made calculated to place the country in a position of superiority. We shall also be able to test practically the quality of American iron, which for ship-building purposes is represented as better than that used in Great Britain. If it shall appear, as is claimed, that American iron is about ten per cent. better than the iron used in England, an advantage will be secured not only in the diminished cost of the vessels, but also in the increased tonnage capacity of American ships of equal dimensions over those constructed with inferior materials. Accepting as a truth established by experience, that the ocean commerce of the world is to be carried on in iron steam-ships, we must consider and decide whether the United States shall disappear from the list of maritime nations, or whether by a determined and practical effort, we can regain the position which we occupied previous to the late rebellion.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy on the Operations of the Department for the Year 1871.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the Secretary of the Navy:

The Navy of the United States now consists of 179 ships of all classes and in all conditions. These are calculated to carry, when in commission for service, 1,200 guns, exclusive of howitzers and small carronades. Of the 179 ships remaining on the navy list, 29 are sailing-ships, and the remainder side-wheel steamers, or sailing-vessels with auxiliary screws; 53 of them, armed with 601 guns, are in service, attached to the various fleets and stations as regular cruisers, dispatch-boats, hospital, store, receiving, and practice ships; these, with the tugs and small vessels in use at the various navy-yards and stations, make the force in commission for all the purposes of naval service. Of the remainder, 6 are nearly ready for sea, and will join the various squadrons as soon as their crews can be enlisted and organized; 22 are monitors, only one of which is now in commission, the balance being laid up at the various stations, but principally at League Island, where, in the fresh water of the Delaware, their iron bottoms deteriorate with far less rapidity than in the salt water of the other stations; 17 are under repair at the various yards; 13 are on the stocks, never having been completed and launched; and the balance of those whose names are on the list are laid up in ordinary. Of these last a very large proportion, including, as a general proposition, almost all those built of unseasoned white oak, are unfit for use, and cannot be repaired with advantage. Built with great rapidity, of the only material available during the pressing emergencies of the war, and many of them upon special models, the necessity of which has passed away, the cost of repairing them would be entirely out of proportion to the full to be obtained, either of service or endurance. Their usefulness has passed or is passing away. They make a part of the necessary expenditure of the great navy, and of course must accept the fate, and from its abundant resources must supply

and subsequent information shall indicate so best to secure the accomplishment of the great object which all good men so earnestly desire.

The massacre at Camp Grant, in Arizona, and other occurrences preceding and subsequent to that affair in that territory, have combined to produce a general feeling of hostility between the Apaches and the whites in those sections. It was represented to the Department during the past Summer that COCHISE, the Apache Chief, was at last willing to cease his depredations, and would use his influence with his people to bring them upon a reservation. If they could be protected in going to such reservation, or while remaining there. To afford him an opportunity to manifest his good faith in making such offers, Hon. VINCENT COLYER, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was directed to visit the Territory of Arizona, and to offer COCHISE the protection of the Government, while he should endeavor to bring his people upon a reservation. Mr. COLYER met aside three temporary reservations for the purpose designated, and made encouraging progress toward inducing the Indians to enter upon them. Instructions have been given the military authorities to co-operate with the officers of the Indian Bureau, and it is believed that if they will advise the Apaches that if they will enter upon the reservation provided for them, in good faith, and live thereon peaceably, they will receive the aid and protection of the Government, but if they do not do so, and evince any disposition to renew their depredations, they will be promptly punished. The Indian agent has been instructed to co-operate in these views with the design of the Government concerning them. It is sincerely hoped that these efforts will prove successful in the early accomplishment of the purpose designed. It is a subject of profound regret that, so great misunderstanding of the temper and disposition of the Indians and the white settlers exists, and honest men both the Indians and the white settlers will so act in future as to give no ground for complaint.

From the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it appears that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the transactions of that branch of the public service were as follows:

	Acres.
Disposed of public lands for cash	1,359,982.37
By military bounty land warrants	
under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852 and 1855	335,020.00
By homestead entries under act of 1862 and amendments	4,800,826.18
By pre-emptions	1,241,446.08
By approvals to railroads	2,911,988.36
By approvals to wagon-roads	250,088.00
By approvals to States as swamp lands and	
as indemnity	428,807.01
By Chippewa and Sioux Indian scrip locations	16,813.00
Making a total of	12,606,762.03

This statement shows an increased disposal, as compared with the preceding year, of 2,811,379 08 acres. The cash receipts during the past fiscal year, under various heads, including fees to local officers, &c., amount to $2,920,284 76. The public surveys have been extended during said year, by 4,000 miles, or more, which, by the lines already surveyed, make an aggregate of 580,000 acres, leaving an estimated area yet to be surveyed equal to 1,286,119,331 acres. I fully concur in that part of the report relating to homesteads which recommends that credit be given to soldiers in the late war for the full term of service rendered by them in the war, and that the same may be deducted from the term of years required by law to perfect a homestead.

There were filed in the Patent Office during the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, 19,439 applications for patents, including reissues and designs; 2,920 caveats, and 161 applications for the extension of patents. Two thousand nine hundred and fifty patents, including designs and reissues, were issued, and 147 extended; 616 applications for trade-marks were received, and 463 trade-marks issued. The fees received during said year amount to $871,883 81, and the expenditures for the same period were $620,042 67, leaving a surplus of $211,840 14 of receipts over expenditures. The appropriation for the Patent Office for the fiscal year is $500,000. The number of applications for patents, including reissues and designs, received during said year, is a small increase over the number received the preceding year, while the number of patents issued is not quite so great.

There are at the present time on the pension rolls the names of 234 widows of soldiers in the Revolutionary War, a decrease of 39 since the last annual report; 49 were married prior to Jan. 1, 1800, and 505 were married subsequent to that date. There are on the rolls the names of 1,314 widows and children of soldiers who served in the wars subsequent to the revolution and prior to that of the late rebellion, being 72 less than the preceding year. During the past fiscal year there were examined and allowed 7,807 original applications for invalid pensions of soldiers, at an annual aggregate rate of $491,305 80, and 3,279 applications for increased pension of invalid soldiers, at an aggregate yearly rate of $170,521 60. During the same period 3,923 original pensions to widows, orphans and dependent relatives of soldiers, were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $1,119,182, and 1,816 applications of the same class were rejected. The claims admitted, at a total annual rate of $68,215 14. The number of claims, original and increase, admitted during the year was 21,264, and the annual amount of pensions thus granted was $1,836,706 74. On the 30th day of June, 1871, there were on the rolls 21,380 invalid military pensioners, whose pensions amount annually to the aggregate sum of $1,196,280, and 113,426 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers, whose yearly pensions amounted to $14,272,561 19, making an aggregate of 206,713 army pensioners, at a total annual rate of $22,354,997 04. The whole amount paid during the fiscal year to invalid military pensioners was $22,354,997 37, and to 3,276 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, $36,136,400 70, making a grand total of $58,491,398 07, which includes the expenses of disbursement. Since the passage of the act of Feb. 14, 1871, granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and to their widows, 727 claims for pensions thereunder have been allowed, at a total annual rate of $87,792. There were also paid during the last fiscal year to pensioners of this class $9,000 48. During the same year there were admitted 127 new applications for invalid navy pensions, at an annual rate of $11,804; 37 applications of the same class for increased pensions, at an annual aggregate rate of $2,995; 117 original applications of widows, orphans and dependent relatives of those in the naval service, at an aggregate rate of $17,304, and 7 pensions of the same class were increased at a total yearly rate of $925. At the close of the last fiscal year there were borne on the rolls of navy pensioners 1,971 invalids, at an annual aggregate of $258,150 80; 1,473 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, at a total annual rate of $207,297, making the number of such pensioners 3,060, at a total annual rate of $382,919 25. The total amount paid during the said year to navy invalids was $190,346 82, and to widows, orphans and dependent relatives, $201,343 09—a total amount of $391,687 91. The number of pensions, of all classes, granted during the past fiscal year was 17,000. During the same period there were dropped from the pension rolls, from various causes, 9,251, leaving a grand total of 307,495 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1871, at an aggregate annual rate of $23,854,994 39. The amount paid during said year for pensions of all classes, including the cost of disbursements, was $24,071,259 68, being $8,256,259 68 in excess of the amount paid during the preceding year. This excess is chiefly owing to the operation of the act of July 8, 1870, making pensions payable quarterly, whereby the whole amount of pensions accruing between March 4, 1870, and June 4, 1871, became due and payable within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. Three per cent bounty land warrants issued during the year, for 406,160 acres, an excess of 840 over the number issued the preceding year. Eight thousand nine hundred and eighteen persons availed themselves, during the year, of the benefits of the act of June 6, 1870, providing for artificial limbs and apparatus for resections or ammunition therefor, of whom 7,107 preferred the first class. There are now on file, unadjusted, 32,182 claims for invalid pension, and 35,597 claims of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, a total of 68,779 claims. On the 15th ult. 24,844 claims for pension of survivors of the war of 1812 had been received, and 7,101 claims of widows of such soldiers, making a total of 31,945 applications of this class, 7,071 of which have been disposed of. The Commissioner estimates the number of those now living who are entitled to the benefits of said act to be 29,244; their average age is twenty-nine years; their average duration of life less than six years, and the amount that will be required to pay, during the life of the pensioner, all pensions granted by said act, $12,000,000 46. The act of July 14, 1862, and the acts supplementary thereto, make no provision for pension to the following officers in the naval service, their ranks having been created by acts passed subsequently to that of 1862, viz: Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, Commodore, Engineer, and secretary to Admiral and Vice-Admiral. I recommend that the rights of these officers, their widows, orphans, and dependent relatives be recognized by statutory provision. The time for the biennial examination of invalid pensioners required by the act of March 3, 1869, occurred on the 4th day of September last, but the results thereof are not yet apparent, as the returns of the medical officers have not yet been received. The sound policy of such examinations is fully established by the experience of the office, and it is believed that the aggregate results of the recent examinations will exhibit a considerable reduction in the number of invalid pensioners. Especial attention has been given to the investigation of frauds. Through the instrumentality of special agents, 201 persons have been dropped from the rolls during the year, and the cases of a greater number are under investigation. Thirty indictments have been found against dishonest attorneys or agents, of whom nine have been convicted, five are fugitives from justice, and the cases of nineteen were pending at the date of the Commissioner's report. It is estimated that $30,450,000 will be required for the pension service for the next fiscal year.

The report of the Commissioner of Education exhibits, in fullest detail, the interesting and important results he has achieved. In the course of official duties the Bureau of Education has received and sent out about 9,000 written communications, has distributed about 12,000 printed documents, and has received many valuable accessions to its library.

The enumeration of inhabitants at the Ninth Census, as well as the collection of social and industrial statistics, which, under the American system, is made a part of the census, has been completed since the last annual report of the Department; and the compilation of the statistical tables usually published in that connection, as well as of many others, which appear to be equally desirable, has been well advanced. The quantity, in bulk, of the statistical tables which is to be proposed to embody in the three volumes of the census authorized by resolution of Congress have already been sent to press, somewhat over 1,000 pages being already in type. The compilation of tabulating tables has been begun, and the completion of the work upon the three quarto volumes will be accomplished during the Winter. I would recommend that authority be given for the preparation and publication of an octavo volume, which shall contain the most important results of the census, within each department of inquiry, in a form convenient for popular use; and that of this volume a large edition be issued, of which 2,000 copies at least shall be by law reserved, not to be distributed until the occurrence of the next decennial enumeration.

The subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amount to $60,768,000, of which $36,762,300 has been paid. The receipts from the transportation of passengers, freight, and miscellaneous sources, for the year ending June 30, 1871, were $7,302,015 19. The entire cost of the road to said date (unadjusted balances with contractors not included) was, including fixtures, $113,703,618 20. The indebtedness of the Company amounted, at the time above mentioned, to $74,683,512, of which $27,326,000 is held by the United States. Stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $59,224,000 has been subscribed, and $54,262,100 paid. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1871, were $7,326,227 36, and the expenses $3,745,766 24, leaving net earnings to the amount of $3,580,460 19. At the close of said year the indebtedness of the Company amounted to $57,000,751 68, of which $27,361,000 was to the United States. The Western Pacific, the California and Oregon, the San Francisco and Oakland, and the San Francisco and Alameda Railroad Companies have been consolidated with the Central Pacific, as shown by its last annual report. The stock subscription of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railway is $1,600,000, of which $960,000 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1871, were $67,971 66, and for freight $157,632 78. The expenses on account of the road and fixtures have been $61,707 50, and the indebtedness of the Company (exclusive of first mortgage bonds, $1,600,000, and the Government loan, $1,600,000) is $305,076 75. Stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company to the amount of $6,972,500 has been subscribed and paid in. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1871, were $3,146,661 62. The cost, with equipment and construction and equipment of one hundred and thirty-nine miles of main line and thirty-three miles of branch line is $29,817,999 75. The total funded debt is $26,061,100, and the other liabilities and indebtedness amount to $8,133,504 89, making a total debt of $29,194,604 89, of which $6,369,000 is due to the United States. The amount of stock of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company subscribed is $4,475,500, of which $1,791,400 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1871, were $315,389 55, and the expenses were $216,897 84, the net earnings being $98,489 71. The cost of the road and fixtures is $4,650,000, and the indebtedness of the Company is $5,253,920. At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1871, the amount of subscribed stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was $5,925,000, and the amount actually paid in, $1,994,900. Since the date of the last annual report of the Company, 289 miles have been surveyed and explored. Of this distance, nearly all the work has been on that portion of the line from Gilroy through the different passes over the Mount Diablo Range to the San Joaquin Valley. The cost of the surveys has been $30,000 52. The amount received for passengers is $268,410 19, and that for freight is $144,444 48. The expenses on account of the road and fixtures are $293,427 56. The original cost of the Company's indebtedness on account of their bonds limited is $9,000,000, and on account of the assumption of the bonded indebtedness of the San Francisco and San José Railroad Company, $740,000, possession having been taken of the latter Company's road, &c., on the 18th of October, 1870. 60.26 miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad and telegraph line have been completed and accepted by you. The second, third and fourth sections, of twenty miles each, of the Oregon and California Railroad, were accepted by you on the 28th February last. This portion, with the section previously accepted, makes a length of line already reported upon and accepted of eighty miles, running from East Portland, on the Columbia River, Oregon, to about half a mile beyond the station of the City of Albany. Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $100,000,000 has been subscribed, of which $2,241,000 has been paid. The expenses of the Company to June 30, 1871, were as follows: Surveys, $429,003 11; construction, $1,400,818 45; rolling-stock, $293,324; general expenses, $112,318 89; total, $4,236,071 95. The indebtedness of the Company to that date is as follows: First mortgage bonds issued, $7,441,000; bills payable for material in transitu, &c., $1,465,116 57; due contractors, $178,746 84; total, $9,086,763 71. The cost of July 1, 1872, (13 Statutes, 498,) requires an annual report, under certain specified heads, to be made to the following-named railroad companies: Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Western Pacific, Central Branch Union Pacific, Denver Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, and Kansas Pacific, and the act of June 25, 1868, requires that one shall be rendered by each of the companies named below: Northern Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, and Southern Pacific. Of these ten corporations, two, the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, have failed to make a report to this Department for the last fiscal year. The first section of the act of 25th June, 1868, (15 Statutes, 79,) requires that the "reports shall furnish full and specific information upon the several points mentioned in the twentieth section of the said act of 1862, and shall be verified as therein provided." In default or failure to make the same as herein required, the issue of bonds or patents to the Company in default shall be suspended until the requirement of this act shall be complied with by such Company." In each case where additional portions of roads have been completed and accepted during the year, the instructions given by you in regard to the issuance of patents for the lands due the companies have been carried out by this Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Postmaster-General for the Year Ended 1871.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the Postmaster-General:

The ordinary revenues of this Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, were $20,057,945 43, and the expenditures of all kinds to the same date were $23,814,116 98. The increase of revenue for the year 1871 over the year 1870 was $1,157,567 77, or 6.13 per cent., and the increase of expenditures, $1,051,305 45, or 4.45 per cent., showing a net increase in revenue of $116,401 32. The increase in revenue for the year 1871 over the year 1869 was $2,733,199, or 13.79 per cent., and the increase of expenditures for 1871 over 1869 was $1,585,973 58, or 5.61 per cent. If, in addition to the ordinary revenues, the Department be credited with $700,000 appropriated for transportation of free matter and the amounts drawn and expended for subsidies to steam-ship lines, it will appear that the deficiency provided out of the general Treasury for the year 1871 is $2,256,003 60, against $3,814,116 98 for the year 1870.

The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, are	$27,180,750 00
The revenues, estimated at 10 per cent. increase over the receipts of the last year, are	$23,040,749 00
Standing appropriations for free matter	700,000 00
	23,740,749 00
Leaving a deficiency of	$3,440,001 00

The foregoing estimates do not include the following special appropriations in the nature of subsidies: Mail steam-ship service between San Francisco and Japan and China, $500,000; like service between the United States and Brazil, $150,000; like service between San Francisco and Sandwich Islands, $75,000; total, $725,000.

Of the deficiencies appropriated for 1870 and 1871, there was an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $6,725,032, against which was chargeable sundry unliquidated accounts, estimated at $1,276,921 81, leaving, after settlement of all liabilities to June 30, 1871, a net balance of deficiency appropriations of $5,448,110 29.

The increase in the issue of stamps, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers is best exhibited by the following table:

Description.	Fiscal year ended June 30, 1870.	Fiscal year ended June 30, 1871.
Adhesive postage-stamps	$12,976,786 00	$14,650,725 00
Stamped envelopes, plain	1,227,159 00	1,453,474 75
Stamped envelopes, request	1,024,290 00	1,424,181 50
Newspaper wrappers	120,000 00	125,190 00
Aggregate	$15,448,735 00	$17,653,581 25

There were in the service of the Department on the 30th June, 1871, 7,338 contractors for the transportation of the mails. There were 4,957 mail routes in operation, aggregating in length (exclusive of special routes) 238,399 miles, in annual transportation 107,572,794 miles, and in annual cost $11,529,393. Adding the compensation of railway post-office clerks, route-agents, local agents, mail-messengers, mail-route messengers, and baggage-masters in charge of registered passages, amounting to $1,875,526, the aggregate annual cost was $13,404,921. There was an increase over the preceding year in length of routes of 7,127 miles, in annual transportation 10,547,798 miles, and in cost $644,743. Adding the increased cost for railway post-office clerks, route, local, and other agents, $404,686, the total increase in cost was $1,049,378. The foregoing statements of distances and costs do not include service for "special" offices. There were at the close of the year 5,115 of these, each with a mail-carrier, whose pay from the Department is not allowed to exceed the net postal yield of the office. "Special" routes and their carriers are included, however, in the number of contractors and routes given above. The new railroad routes put in operation during the year 1871 are computed to 6,107 miles; during 1870, to 4,190 miles; and during 1869, to 3,619 miles—making in the aggregate an addition in three years of 13,816 miles to the 36,018 miles in operation on July 1, 1868. The increase in three years exceeds 38 per cent., and in the last year alone it reached the unparalleled proportion of 17 per cent.

In both my former reports I have advocated a revision and readjustment of the rates of compensation for the transportation of mails on railroads, but as yet no effective action has been taken by Congress. The Department continues to encounter many annoying difficulties in its efforts to secure a rapid transmission of the mails, particularly those containing newspapers, to the South and West, owing to complaints by the managers of railroads of the inadequacy of their pay, and their refusal to allow the use of their fastest trains and most commodious mail-cars. It is important to the service that this long-pending controversy should be settled, and hence I again renew my recommendation that the act of 3d March, 1845, be so amended as to allow a fair and reasonable increase of the compensation of railroad companies, upon condition that they shall enter into contract with the Department for the prompt and faithful performance of their duties.

The necessity of substituting new kinds of mail locks and keys for those formerly in use demanded very large purchases during the year. The number of locks of the new kinds purchased was 100,000, and of keys 63,000, at a cost of $68,100. Adding $1,379 40, the cost of repairs, the total expenditures are shown, as above, to be $69,479 40. On the steamers from San Francisco and back, the gratifying regularity noted in the last annual report has been fully maintained. Of 644 mails carried through, during the year ended with the month of September, 1871, to San Francisco from New-York, 396 were conveyed in schedule time, and only 15 behind; 134 were 24 hours in time and 148 behind time the preceding year. Of 354 mails carried through to New-York from San Francisco, 321 were conveyed in schedule time, and only 45 behind time, against 269 in time and 73 behind time the preceding year. The average time, going west, was 175 hours, 12 minutes; going east, 167 hours, 36 minutes, being 7 hours 24 minutes less than the average the preceding year. The shortest time, going west, was 162 hours; going east, 167 hours; against 144 hours, 40 minutes, going west, and 159 hours, 10 minutes, going east, the preceding year. Between New-York and New-Orleans, one mail a day is still sent in each direction over the Southwestern route, via Washington, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Grand Junction, at which last-mentioned point the two routes unite, and run on the same road to New-Orleans. Of 307 mails carried through, during the year ended with the month of September, 1871, by the South-western route, to New-Orleans from New-York, 307 were conveyed in schedule time, and 121 behind time, against 214 in time and 149 behind time the preceding year; the average time being 95 hours 9 minutes—20 minutes more than the average of the preceding year. Of 307 mails carried through, by the same route, to New-York from New-Orleans, 224 were conveyed in schedule time, and 123 behind time, against 221 in time and 142 behind time the preceding year; the average time being 95 hours, 36 minutes—54 minutes less than the average the preceding year. The shortest time, going south, was 85 hours, 20 minutes; going north, 85 hours; against 86 hours, 54 minutes, going south, and 85 hours, 30 minutes, going north, the preceding year. Of 309 mails carried through, by the Western route, to New-Orleans from New-York, only 127 were conveyed in schedule time, and 238 behind time, against 121 in time and 238 behind time the preceding year; the average time being 89 hours, 45 minutes—2 minutes more than the average the preceding year. The shortest time, going south, was 75 hours, 30 minutes; going north, 77 hours; against 76 hours, 45 minutes, going south, and 77 hours, going north, the preceding year. These figures show a slight improvement of the service on the South-western route, and on the Western a deterioration, yet not so great as wholly to destroy its usefulness, or to justify the withdrawal of the other half of which, between Washington and Chattanooga, until recently, only a single train a day was run. Arrangements are now in progress for the transmission of double daily through mails over the South-western route. An order was made in June last to transfer the great through mail from New Orleans and the line of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, diverging from the South-western route at Chattanooga, Tenn., and running thence, by an air-line, to Meridian, Miss., and thence over the Mobile and Ohio and the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroads, by which it appeared the time of transit might be reduced twelve hours; but the execution of the order was prevented by the interruption of the running of trains on the Alabama and Chattanooga road, so that the capability of that line as a route for the through mails remains yet to be tested by actual experiment.

An arrangement was made in January last to accommodate the citizens of California with a daily mail to and from the East, without the intermission occasioned, previously by the lack of Sunday service between Chicago and the Missouri River. For this purpose, an allowance of $400,000 per annum was made from Jan. 25, 1871, to the proprietors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroads, the companies named being alone responsible for the service. The value of the railway post-office system was especially demonstrated during the destruction by fire, of the post-office buildings on the 9th of October last. But for the mails lost in the fire, the mails for the extreme Western and North-western States would have been seriously interrupted for many weeks. During the month of October, besides the letter-mails a large portion of the great paper-mails for the latter sections mentioned were forwarded distributed on the cars and passed to their destination with the usual dispatch. The want of sufficient room upon the cars now in use prevents, however, the proper distribution of the large through paper-mails, subjecting them to frequent delays at the various distributing offices for separation, while the letter-mails go directly forward to their destination.

The total number of letters exchanged, during the year, with foreign countries, was 20,395,998, an increase of 1,936,620 over the number reported for 1870. Of this number, 10,451,958 were sent from, and 9,884,130 were received in, the United States. The number of letters (single rates) exchanged in the mails with Europe and the countries was 14,118,560, an increase of 912,114 over the number reported for 1870. The total postages on the letters exchanged with foreign countries amounted to $1,735,306 82, being $229,295 16 less than the amount reported for 1870. The aggregate amount of postages (sea, inland and foreign) on letters mailed in the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and France, was $1,161,667 45, being $284,985 19 less than the amount reported for 1870. The postages on letters sent exceeded the postages on letters received from the same countries in the sum of $1,161,667 45, or 66 less than one-half of one per cent. of the aggregate amount. The postages collected in the United States amounted to $755,124 20, and in Europe to $426,-332 03, the excess of collections in the United States being $330,891 37, or 28 per cent. of the entire postage receipts. Comparing the years 1871 with the year 1870, the rate of increase in the total number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 10½ per cent., and the rate of decrease in the amount of postages thereon was 11¾ per cent. The increase in the number of letters exchanged with European countries was nearly 7 per cent., and the decrease of postages thereon amounted to 16 9-10 per cent. This latter ratio exceeded the reduction resulting from the greatly reduced rates of international postages established between the United States and the different countries of Europe, which came into operation during the latter half of the fiscal year 1870, but the full effect of which was not realized until the year 1871. The total weight of letters exchanged during the year with European countries under the provisions of existing postal conventions was 1,906,965 pounds; the weight of the letter correspondence being 281,895 pounds, and of printed matter and samples 1,017,061 pounds. The aggregate weight of the mails sent to Europe was 627,501 pounds; and of mails received from Europe, 1,279,464 pounds. The weight of letter correspondence sent to Europe was 158,601 pounds, and of letter correspondence received from Europe 126,904 pounds. The cost of the United States transatlantic mail steam-ship service for the year 1871 was $174,138 39, being $148,-861 61 less than the cost of the same service during the year 1870. The steam-ships employed under contract with this Department received the sea postages of six cents an ounce on letter-mails and six cents a pound on other matter, as full compensation for the service. The sea-ratings of the respective lines were as follows, viz.:

The Liverpool and Great Western line, for fifty-three trips, from New-York to Queenstown	$60,976 26
The Inman line, for fifty-three trips, from New-York to Queenstown and Liverpool	49,537 26
The Cunard line, for forty-nine trips from New-York to Queenstown and Liverpool	22,178 81
The Hamburg-American Packet Company, for twenty-nine trips, from New-York to Plymouth and Hamburg	20,415 60
The North-German Lloyd, of Bremen, for forty-eight trips, from New-York to Southampton and Bremen	15,676 22
The Canadian line, for fifty-two trips, to Liverpool	5,524 54
Total	$174,138 39

The United States postages on the mails conveyed to and from the West Indies, Mexico, Panama, South Pacific, Belize, (Honduras,) Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, amounted to $126,780 93, being $3,215 07 less than the amount reported for 1870. The postages on letters sent exceeded the postages on letters received from the same countries in the sum of $2,215 07, or less than one-half of one per cent. of the aggregate amount. The postages collected in the United States amounted to $755,124 20, and in Europe to $426,-332 03, the excess of collections in the United States being $330,891 37, or 28 per cent. of the entire postage receipts. Comparing the years 1871 with the year 1870, the rate of increase in the total number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 10½ per cent., and the rate of decrease in the amount of postages thereon was 11¾ per cent. The increase in the number of letters exchanged with European countries was nearly 7 per cent., and the decrease of postages thereon amounted to 16 9-10 per cent. This latter ratio exceeded the reduction having resulted from the greatly reduced rates of international postages established between the United States and the different countries of Europe, which came into operation during the latter half of the fiscal year 1870, but the full effect of which was not realized until the year 1871. The total weight of letters exchanged during the year with European countries under the provisions of existing postal conventions was 1,906,965 pounds; the weight of the letter correspondence being 281,895 pounds, and of printed matter and samples 1,017,061 pounds. The aggregate weight of the mails sent to Europe was 627,501 pounds; and of mails received from Europe, 1,279,464 pounds. The weight of letter correspondence sent to Europe was 158,601 pounds, and of letter correspondence received from Europe 126,904 pounds. The cost of the United States transatlantic mail steam-ship service for the year 1871 was $174,138 39, being $148,-861 61 less than the cost of the same service during the year 1870. The steam-ships employed under contract with this Department received the sea postages of six cents an ounce on letter-mails and six cents a pound on other matter, as full compensation for the service. The earnings of the respective lines were as follows, viz.:

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN—Mr. Frank Mayo.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LE POST DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Almée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROSEDALE—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraly Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—VARIETIES.

STEINWAY HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Miss. De Barros.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Dr. Dorchester.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—LECTURE by Miss L. S. Edgerton.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ The office of THE TIMES in WASHINGTON has been removed to No. 1,320 F-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where all persons having business with, or information for, the correspondent in charge are requested to forward communications.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,942 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The President's Message and the Treasury Report.

The President's Message will be carefully read, in order that it may be ascertained what he has to say on those questions concerning which his opponents are most anxious to misrepresent him. On these points, the opinions set forth by the President are sufficiently decided. We have repeatedly pointed out that there were three subjects on which the people asked for a modification of the policy which has been pursued of late years. These are, civil service reform, revenue reform, and amnesty. The President's views on these are in direct accord with the views of the most liberal leaders of public opinion. He once more pronounces in favor of civil service reform, and declares that the Commission he has appointed are devising a plan which can be adopted to the "true interest of the public service," and promises that "it shall have a fair trial." This puts it beyond doubt that the President, not waiting for further action by Congress, proposes to use the powers of his office to effect the reform. If he does, it will be all the easier for Congress to provide by adequate legislation for its permanency.

Concerning revenue reform, the President also takes up a progressive position. He no longer finds it necessary to question whether it means repudiation, but fairly recommends nearly all the principles on which its best friends are urgent that it shall proceed. He takes decided ground against continuing the reduction of the debt at the rapid rate maintained during the last year; recommends the reduction of the internal revenue taxes to those on liquors and tobacco and stamp duties; and urges the reduction of import duties "in such a way as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number." If he shows in his specific recommendations under this head, a somewhat inadequate notion of what the greatest good to the greatest number requires, we shall look to Congress to apply a more complete solution of the problem.

The views of the President on amnesty are marked by his usual good judgment and prudence. It would have been pardonable in a distinguished soldier, engaged even yet in putting down by force lawless demonstrations in the South, to have overlooked the considerations which tell for unqualified amnesty. That President GRANT has been able to perceive with clearness the elements available for the work of pacification in those turbulent communities, and to call for their firm employment at this time, is another proof that the confidence of the people in him has not been misplaced. We may add that it is one of those proofs with which he not only gratifies his friends, but is in the habit of unexpectedly turning the flank of his enemies.

We invite for the President's policy the candid criticism of all, and we are much mistaken if the most exacting can find in it any recommendation or oversight on which to base serious complaint. It will strengthen the intelligent faith of the people in his sound sense and sympathy with the better feeling of the country.

The document of all those submitted to Congress to which the Message most naturally invites attention is the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. It will not be found by any means so satisfactory as the Message, and its spirit will be seen to be in direct conflict with that suggested by the President. It is the misfortune that of a Press of America that in considering the questions discussed by the Secretary of the Treasury, they are largely without specific and authentic information. This was for several years furnished by Mr. WELLS' report, and since then it has been difficult to obtain the same information in anything like an intelligible form. The singularly loose and sweeping nature of many of Mr. BOUTWELL'S statements are the best argument for the re-establishment of the Revenue Commission. Until that is accomplished, directly or indirectly, intelligent financial discussion will be surrounded by many unnecessary difficulties.

Mr. BOUTWELL adheres to his pet idea of abolishing the debt by a sort of financial sleight-of-hand, and although his recommendation to that end is limited to fifty millions, including the Sinking Fund, it is in form and effect a renewal of the recommendation of last year, since which the reduction has been over ninety-four millions. With this idea still firmly fixed in his brain, it is not surprising that the Secretary thinks he can spare only sixteen millions from the internal revenue and twenty millions on the customs. Nor is it strange, while he concedes to the cause of revenue reform a reduction of fifty per cent. on the salt tax, and of the tax on coal, from $1 25 to 50 cents per ton, a reduction not named on raw hides and skins, and the removal of duties on articles not made in this country which enter into arts and manufactures, that he is silent about the monstrous abuses of the tariff on wool, iron and lumber. It is fortunate that, strengthened by the spirit of the President's recommendations, and by its knowledge of the sentiment of the people, Congress will not need to await the Secretary's action in these matters.

Mr. BOUTWELL is not only tenacious of abuses in the tariff. He proposes to saddle the country with new burdens in the shape of large subsidies to American-built vessels. We doubt if Congress will accept his confident assertion that this is the only way to revive American shipping, and that giving the freedom of the world's markets to buy vessels, or materials for vessels, would be of no sort of use. The Secretary's plan has the merit of simplicity, as he suggests, but when a country is to spend millions of money, its chief financial officer ought to do something more than point out the simplest way to get rid of it.

Mr. BOUTWELL'S report contains a lengthy account of the five per cent. loan, and asks, what he will readily get, an advance on the rate of commissions to enable him to place the four and one-half and four per cent. loans. Taken altogether, we are sorry to say that his report is a most disappointing one.

Secretary Fish.

The news of Mr. FISH'S resignation has often been announced, and such news is bound to come true at last. We believe that Mr. FISH has long been anxious to retire from the public service, and that his withdrawal will be announced very shortly. Very few of our public men, in recent times, at least, have gained so rapidly the respect, esteem, and confidence of the whole people as he, or have retired amid such general regret.

When Mr. FISH became Secretary of State his appointment excited surprise among the politicians, and perhaps some feelings less pleasant than even surprise. He belonged to no political faction, clan, or ring. He was not widely known to the country. He had not been conspicuously in public life for several years, and though those who served with him in both Houses of Congress, and those in this State who knew him as one of its most respected and ablest Governors, had formed a very high opinion of his abilities, he was but little known to the younger politicians, or to the people at large.

But his appointment by Gen. GRANT to the head of the State Department showed the President's keen and quick discernment of character and fitness; and Mr. FISH'S management of our foreign affairs has conspicuously justified his selection for what proved to be one of the most difficult places in the Administration.

The affairs which fell to Secretary FISH to manage have been of an extremely delicate and difficult nature. When he assumed office, our relations with Great Britain were unsettled, and in a condition which required the utmost firmness, moderation, and sound judgment, to prevent the increase of irritation, and to bring about a just and at the same time mutually agreeable accommodation. Before the new Administration could take the British question in hand, the outbreak of a revolution in Cuba brought a new and troublesome complication, and the fishery troubles added yet further to the difficulties of our relations with other nations.

It was the duty of the Secretary of State to deal with all these questions in such a manner as not only to satisfy the demands of abstract justice, but also with constant and necessary reference to public opinion at home. Unlike most of our dealings with foreign nations, the questions which it fell to Mr. FISH to dispose of excited great attention and irritation here; and the greatest tact, the most statesmanlike sagacity were needed, to accomplish the ends which the Administration had in view. It is not too much to say that a Secretary of State with less moderation, less tact, less of that strong rectitude of purpose which is Mr. FISH'S most prominent characteristic, might easily have plunged the country into war with either England, or Spain, or both.

His appointment has proved to be one of the most fortunate the President has made. The foreign Ministers who came into contact with him conceived the highest opinion not only of his ability, but also of his sincerity, his statesmanlike appreciation of difficulties, his wise love of peace, his uprightness, and honest desire for impartial justice. The country has watched his course, at first curiously, and later with constantly-increasing confidence and admiration.

Secretary FISH'S fame will rest most conspicuously upon the treaty he negotiated with Great Britain, which has secured, we may hope, the friendship of the two great nations for many years to come. But his management of the Spanish and Cuban troubles has no doubt given him greater uneasiness, more trouble, and more frequently called for the exercise of his best qualities as a diplomatist and statesman. So far as he personally was concerned, it certainly exposed him to the greatest amount of annoyance, of misrepresentation and abuse from those whose designs it was his duty to oppose and thwart. It would have been easy for him to bully Spain; but to do so it would have disgraced his country. At the same time, it was difficult for him to deal with a Power at once weak and petulant, torn by revolution, and yet imprudent and unreasonable. With admirable firmness, moderation, and patience he has for many months so dealt with Spain as to maintain our own rights, preserve the peace, and satisfy the sense of justice of the American people.

It has been known for some time, as we have said, that Secretary FISH strongly desired to retire from the State Department. He has remained there until now, from a strong sense of duty, and at the earnest request of the President, who highly values his advice and services. He will take with him, on leaving Washington, the sincere regard and good wishes of the greatest and best part of the nation; and we hope he may soon be induced to accept some other honorable and responsible place where his abilities may be exercised for the good of his country.

The House Committees.

The selection of the committees is probably the least agreeable of the duties of the Speaker at the opening of a new Congress. Mr. BLAINE is a man of sound health and first-rate courage, not particularly susceptible to the deleterious influence of bores. But even he, we suspect, is glad that the time has come when he can unbosom himself of the secrets which it has been his duty to keep for many months, and thus put an end to the strife of members for important places.

The selections he has made are, so far as a hurried examination of the long list allows us to judge, very good. Judge BINGHAM as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. HOOPER as Chairman of the Committee on Banking, Gen. GARFIELD as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, are excellent appointments, conspicuously fit to be made.

The great struggle was, of course, over the Committee of Ways and Means. For the Chairmanship of this Committee there were several candidates—Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; Gen. GARFIELD and Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, and Mr. DAWES. The Speaker has put Mr. DAWES in the coveted place. No doubt he will be blamed in some quarters; but it is in fact a most judicious and proper selection. Mr. DAWES is the oldest member of the House—we do not mean the oldest man in it, of course; he knows the ways of the House better than most men, and is an excellent manager; he is an upright and conscientious man, and as able as any of his competitors. His views upon the tariff will probably suit neither the free traders nor the protectionists; but he is in favor of economy in administration and a reduction of taxation, and that will please the country.

For the body of the Committee, the Speaker has selected representative men of both camps. MAYNARD and KELLEY are strong and able protectionist leaders; ROBERTS, of New-York, is also a protectionist. FINKELNBURG, BURCHARD, KERR and BROOKS are revenue reformers. BECK'S views are not pronounced either way.

The Committee is a strong one, and it has one advantage for practical action—its Chairman will know how to defend its conclusions in the House, and has the ear of the House at all times.

For convenience of reference we tabulate the Committee thus:

Republicans.	Democrats.
Dawes.	Brooks.
Maynard.	Kerr.
Kelley.	Beck.
Finkelnburg.	
Roberts.	
Burchard.	
Revenue Reform.	**Protectionist.**
Finkelnburg.	Maynard.
Burchard.	Kelley.
Kerr.	Roberts.
Brooks.	
Independent.	
Dawes.	Beck.

Rose Eternal.

The indefatigable CATACAZY, lineal descendant and heir at law of the Byzantine Emperors—so one of the Bohemians in his pay has assured the public—got another letter from Washington inserted in one of the papers yesterday, in which he accuses Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS of making war upon him. CATACAZY'S Bohemian says that he, CATACAZY, "is full of that genius which in Athens and Constantinople made and unmade thrones." But the hired Bohemian, like everybody else, must have been laughing at CATACAZY. The way he is getting himself puffed off in the newspapers proves that he has not inherited much intellect from the Byzantine Emperors. People generally will be disposed to believe President GRANT in preference to a Greek intriguer, and this is what the President says in his Message:

"The inexcusable course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible, with self-respect, or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. CATACAZY to continue to hold intercourse with this Government after his personal abuse of Government officials, and during his persistent interference through various means with the relations between the United States and other Powers. In accordance with my wishes, this Government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. CATACAZY, and the management of the affairs of the Imperial Legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable."

CATACAZY originated what is known as the forged correspondence in the Perkins claim case; he has hired scribblers to defame the United States Government and persons connected with it; he has acted the part of a low schemer rather than that of a Minister representing a Great Power. As for the more scandalous incidents which justify the refusal of the Government to hold any intercourse with him, CATACAZY had better get some of his Bohemians—say the one who wrote in last Thursday's *Herald*—to anticipate the disclosures which may yet have to be made respecting them. Will he, for instance, order his journalistic hack to give us an account of that little incident which he and some others know of as "*the Dalgarski affair?*"

An Irreparable Loss.

When the Prussian shells were falling in close proximity to the Louvre, a thrill of anxiety passed over the civilized world, lest a siege mortar should destroy in an hour some of the monuments which were the result of centuries of culture, and which, in all time coming, could never be replaced. A similar feeling, without any qualifying uncertainty, will be excited by the news of the burning of Warwick Castle. This magnificent feudal stronghold is owned by the Earl of WARWICK, but is really the property of the world. As such its loss will be regretted wherever art has any empire over the minds of men, or historic associations excite either emotion or interest. The place was ten centuries old, and was a story in stone and lime of the changes of a thousand years. It was a link connecting the epoch of Saxon ALFRED with the times in which we live, and the historical student could find among its courts and towers traces of the strife of Norman Barons, and of the republican struggle which ante-dated our liberties and our institutions. The solid strength of feudal and Elizabethan masonry can hardly have yielded to the power of fire. But the glories of its interior are probably gone forever, and the rare treasures of art which it contained are certainly destroyed. The fame of the Warwick vase—the massive marble ornament which once graced the villa of ADRIAN—is world-wide, and it seems probable that the vase lies shivered beyond hope of restoration. Some of VANDYKE'S finest portraits, and originals by REMBRANDT of almost priceless worth, have perished. Armor and suits of mail that helped the traveler to realize the life and reality of a dead past are destroyed, and the world is so much the poorer in monuments whose loss is a final one.

The destruction of Warwick Castle helps to remind us that there are things which the present generation, with all its triumphs over matter, cannot achieve. A perfect specimen of baronial architecture, like a perfect specimen of mediæval cathedral building, may be copied—it cannot be created. There were Homers in the building art, as well as in the art of poetry, whom no successor can approach, and who left artistic models for all time. Mr. RUSKIN'S objection to living in a country where there are no castles is one in which very few people participate. We are not so completely absorbed, however, in the practical and dry details of modern existence, that we cannot yield homage to the genius which created a noble pile like Warwick, or refrain from a feeling of regret at its unfortunate fate.

A Life Romance.

Two persons lately sailed from New-York for Europe whose history is so strange that, but for proof not to be gainsaid, it might even be thought incredible. No wild romance devised by the most cunning weaver of sensational plots can surpass this history for triumph over time, space, and the ordinary rules of probability. Again premising that the story is well authenticated, we proceed to tell it.

Nearly twenty years back there lived in Rio Janeiro an English merchant, whose life seemed entirely devoted to the pursuit of fortune. He had come to Brazil poor, and, by resolute work and some luck, acquired a competency. This done, after many vicissitudes, he went home for a visit. While at home he met a beautiful orphan girl. She was lovely in mind as in person, and the compassion wrought by her forlorn situation in life soon ripened in our merchant's breast to a warmer feeling. In brief, as the story writers say, the pair were married, and returned together to Brazil. Two children were born to them, and life glided on for a space like a single Summer's holiday. Worldly prosperity, too, still attended the merchant, who from time to time repeated his visit to England. On one of these occasions strange rumors came to his ears, prejudicial to his wife. They were little heeded at first, but like the poison of *Iago*, soon "burned like the mines of sulphur." By degrees, suspicion became jealous fury, and the wife was directly accused by her lord of infidelity. The lady being proud and sensitive to a fault, indignantly denied the charge, challenged her accuser to produce evidence, and withdrew as much as possible from his society. The tender affection of former days now gave place to indifference and almost aversion. No guilt could be fixed on the wife, but some efforts made by the husband for reconciliation were coldly received. In time their mutual relations became unbearable to both. A separation was agreed upon, an annuity was settled on the wife, and the day of wedded love that had opened so brightly ended in darkness and sorrow.

Heartsick and weary of old associations, the merchant wound up his affairs in Brazil, and came to North America. Wandering vaguely about in the West, he fell in with a party of Red River traders, and subsequently did a good deal of business in and about St. Paul. In that town he made many friends, while avoiding close intimacies, and was notable for his grave taciturnity and the strict honor of all his dealings. He refused invariably to mingle in any social pleasures whatever, and impressed all who came in contact with him as a man who labored under ineradicable suffering. Thus years rolled on, and the wife had married again—the terms of separation under Brazilian law allowing that step. She, however, forfeited her annuity by it, which proved in the end a serious misfortune. Her second husband was poor, although an educated gentleman, fell into bad health, and died a year or two after the marriage. This left the wife and her two children in destitute circumstances, and she scarcely knew where to turn. She, then, like her first husband, became an uneasy wanderer up and down the earth. Led by some mysterious influences she, too, came to the United States, and in the Fall of 1869 she, too, was in St. Paul. It is a surprising statement to make, but there is no doubt of the fact, that the couple met once more, that the old feeling revived, that the lady conclusively established her innocence in the mind of her husband, that they were married again, and have lived in the utmost felicity together ever since. ROCHEFOUCAULD says that a love "*renaufé*" is of no value, but here is a direct case to the contrary, defying all likelihood and exploding cynical epigrams. With an ample fortune, and, we may hope, both wiser for their painful experience, the twice-wedded pair have once more sailed across the sea to settle down for the remainder of life in their old home.

It would puzzle the nicest calculator of chances to determine the precise ratio of probability that so singular an event as this should occur. When we remember the very small proportion of like separations that are followed by reunion at all, the fact that the reunion in this case was effected in another country, and ten thousand miles away from the place of parting, and that a second marriage on the part of the woman intervened, with fresh impediment, and complications—this story must certainly be pronounced one of the most striking and extraordinary ever recorded. We hope it will serve to relieve the monotony of reading through some columns of official reports this morning.

Where to Find Them.

Rumors have been afloat for several days past that the Grand Jury has found indictments against TWEED, INGERSOLL, GARVEY, WOODWARD and one or two others, in connection with the fraudulent warrants drawn on the City Treasury, or as being implicated in the theft of the vouchers. We cannot learn that there is any truth in these rumors, though they ought to be true, and would be if the City of New-York were blessed with a District-Attorney who was disposed to do his duty. With the exception of TWEED they are all now beyond the jurisdiction of this State, and could not be arrested, if they were indicted, without a requisition from Gov. HOFFMAN. If there is to be any serious attempt made to bring these men to a criminal accountability, it ought to be done without further delay; and if the District-Attorney refuses to give his advice in favor of the finding of indictments, the Grand Jury should take the responsibility of acting without his advice. All sorts of rumors have been circulated as to the movements of the criminals since the exposure of their complicity in the frauds; and rumor has transported several of them across the Atlantic; but, with the exception of GARVEY, who is known to be regaling himself among the mountains of Switzerland, it is pretty certain that none of them have yet had the courage to intrust their precious lives to the mercy of the wind and waves. We are assured, on good authority, that at the present writing, INGERSOLL is in Jersey City, WOODWARD is in Connecticut, HUGH SMITH and WM. HENNESSY COOK are in St. Catharines, Canada, and JAMES M. SWEENY, the brother of PETER B., is at the Hot Springs in Arkansas. TWEED, as before stated, still continues to be an inhabitant of this City, and represents the Fourth Senatorial District in the Legislature. His residence is in Fifth-avenue, but, in case he is wanted by the Sheriff, he will be more likely to be found at the domicile of Mrs. MCMULLEN, in Thirty-ninth-street.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Tribune* publishes another rigmarole about Mayor HALL. Its present statement amounts to this: The editor of the *Tribune* has not found any of the stolen property on Mayor HALL—therefore HALL must be an honest man.—Q. E. D. Is there any little boy ten years old who can hear such a conclusion as that without laughing? Pray let some curious father try the experiment. It very rarely happens that thieves are actually discovered with the stolen property in their possession. But are they let off on that account if the general evidence is strong against them? Without HALL'S special concurrence, the celebrated embezzlements of the public money could not have been carried out. "He may have got half of it, for aught we know," the *Tribune* ingenuously adds, after acquitting him. That is just the state of the case. The public cannot tell precisely what HALL got. But when you say that he kept signing away millions of the public money in order that his confederates might acquire immense wealth, while deriving no advantage whatever from the transaction himself—that he acted the part of a swindler merely to fill other people's pockets—that he not only destroyed his character, but rendered himself liable to imprisonment, solely that TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY might walk off with all the plunder—when "H. G." asks us to accept this view, he expects us to swallow too much at one dose. When four men have been caught robbing a bank, are the owners of the bank bound to prove how much each man took of the "swag" before any of the gang can be convicted? Or if you lose your watch in a street-car, and catch the thief's hand in your pocket, and never let go of him until he is locked up—is he to be acquitted because he contrived to pass the watch to a confederate?

Mr. BECK, in the House, and Mr. BLAIR, in the Senate, yesterday offered resolutions identical in form calling on the President for information concerning the operations of the military in the South. The demand was a reasonable one, and if temperately made it would have been a good beginning for the opposition. But the fiery partisans who presented the resolution made it a special ground of complaint that the State authorities in South Carolina and Georgia had, by the President's action, been prevented from protecting the lives and property of citizens. This little touch of absurdity betrays the animus of the proposed investigation. The Democracy will not lessen the rooted prejudice against them on account of their narrow view of national affairs, by this kind of bushwhacking.

We understand that HENRY S. OLCOTT, the cadet broker, is busily engaged in trying to get the insurance companies of this City to sign a circular, or "round robin," indorsing the official administration of his patron GEO. O. MILLER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department. We trust that no insurance company that has any self-respect, or regard for the truth, will be invigled or intimidated into signing any such circular. We are aware that MILLER at present has the power—obtained from a corrupt Legislature—to injure any company that refuses to comply with his wishes, but his power will not be of much longer duration. The next Legislature will curtail the despotic authority of the Superintendent of Insurance very materially; and it will be lucky for Mr. MILLER if he is not unceremoniously legislated out of an office which he has grossly abused. Meantime, the insurance companies had better let Mr. MILLER stand on his own merits, and devote their attention to the preparation of such reforms in the Insurance laws of the State as will protect them from the impositions and extortions of men like the present Superintendent or the cadet broker OLCOTT.

As the "passive" journals of the Democracy have based their policy solely on President GRANT'S supposed antagonism to reform, and especially to reform in the revenue, we commend to them the following from the New-York *Express*, the most dogged of all Democratic papers:

"The President, we are glad to see, comes up to the expectations of the great body of the people on the tariff and revenue reform. He implicitly, if not expressly, dissents from Secretary BOUTWELL'S plan of a rapid liquidation of the national debt, regardless of the present strain on the industrial resources of the country, and, in harmony with that position, he adopts the Democratic doctrine of a modification of the tariff."

Considering this state of things, how would it do for "passivism" to be pushed one degree farther, and for the Democracy to come bodily into the Republican camp under GRANT'S banner of revenue reform?

In the report of the Postmaster-General will be found a reasonable suggestion for the establishment of Post-office savings banks. There can be no question that even with the comparatively low rate of interest proposed—four per cent.—the public would, as Mr. CRESWELL claims, give the security of the Government preference over any other. In view of the lamentable disclosures lately made in this City, the bulk of small depositors would hail with satisfaction the prospect of something like absolute safety—beyond the reach of panic or of corrupt legislation. The competition of the Government need not put other savings banks out of the field. Elsewhere it has not done so, but it has compelled them into a competition of soundness and trustworthiness which has been of immense public benefit. The indirect benefit to the people through the employment in the hands of the Government of their own savings, would also be very appreciable.

Mr. CRESWELL'S two great schemes of a postal telegraph system and Post-office savings banks will, if approved by Congress, depend greatly for their success upon the early introduction of a comprehensive scheme of civil service reform. We cannot, in such matters, calculate upon achieving equal success with other countries, unless we are prepared to adopt similar precautions for securing efficient service. The Post-office must be free from the control of the politicians if it is to prove capable of working out schemes truly national both in magnitude and importance. A splendid chance is presented by the proposed postal telegraph system for giving female labor a new field. In Great Britain lady operators are the rule; and, with the exception of a slight confusion at first, the plan has worked admirably.

The Investigating Committee of the depositors of the Bowling-Green Savings Bank were yesterday denied the promised access to its books. The reason for this is not very apparent, and the justice of the refusal rather less so. The people whose money has been misused by HANK SMITH, ROCHE and SELKRIG, have surely the best of all rights to see where their own property has gone. If these parties are determined to carry out the tactics of the late City Ring in every particular, the sooner they are dealt with in a similar way the better. This shirking of investigation is only a fresh evidence of criminal mismanagement, and the depositors should lose no time in enforcing their legal claim to a full disclosure of what has been done with their own money. Up to July last, SELKRIG was an associate of WOODWARD as Assistant Clerk to the Board of Supervisors. At least he drew the salary of $4,800 a year attached to the office, though for months he never made the slightest pretense of performing the very light duties of the position. Perhaps this was one of the occult reasons for the confidence reposed by Mr. GRINNELL and his associates in the soundness of the Bank.

The Chicago Relief Society are now hampered by a singular difficulty. It is the absolute impossibility of obtaining in the markets of this country or Canada, or even Europe, a sufficient quantity of the common articles of necessity, particularly bedding, stoves and blankets. The stores of the United States Army have been drawn on, and the Society has purchased every one of these articles accessible in our own markets. But the supply never was intended to meet such a sudden and overwhelming demand, and was only calculated to replace the natural wear and tear. Further contributions of these articles would therefore be a genuine benefit, which would be wisely applied.

The last number of the Boston *Der Pionier*, a Republican German paper, prints the following list of wonders that have recently come under its notice: "In Russia there lives a peasant who is nine feet high; near Boston a whale eighty feet long has been thrown ashore; in Wisconsin the remains of an animal six times as large as an elephant have been discovered; in California there is a tree whose trunk measures forty feet in diameter; in Greenland a meteoric stone has fallen weighing fifty thousand pounds; in Vermont a hog has been butchered weighing one thousand pounds, and in the *New-York Tribune O. Ottendorfer, of the Staats Zeitung, is proposed for Mayor of New-Sodom.*" Whether this is intended for a joke or not we cannot say. We, certainly, should not be prepared to treat the nomination of Mr. OTTENDORFER with ridicule.

The Brooklyn Citizens' Reform Committee.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee last evening, resolutions were passed condemning the present system of regulating the valuation of real and personal property. A long discussion took place in reference to a revision of the city charter. A motion of Mr. HODGMAN to appoint a committee to confer with the Committee of Seventy with a view to joint action, was referred to the Committee on Legislation. The Committee soon after went into executive session.

Large Fire at Chatham, N. J.—Loss $80,000.

The Edwards Papec-mill at Chatham, N. J., was completely destroyed by fire at an early hour on Sunday. The building was a frame one, and was filled with valuable machinery and materials. A large amount of material was in the drying-room, which was kept heated, and it is here the fire is believed to have originated. The loss will reach about $80,000. The insurance amounts to about $30,000, in New-York and London companies.

Suggestions for Municipal Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many persons think it desirable to imitate in some way the form of government for our City which has for so many years succeeded at Washington. When asked more specifically to state wherein they would have us imitate that form of government, they seem at a loss to run the parallel further than to say, "We must elect a Mayor, give him full power and hold him responsible;" thus showing that they do not know what they want, and express in a very vague way their wishes.

This vague and general demand was started by the *Evening Post* some years since, and was taken up by Mayor HOFFMAN under the general demand for "local self-government."

Soon after Gov. HOFFMAN'S party came in power, "State Commissions," which had been the "red flag" that made Mayor HOFFMAN mad so often, gave way to "local self-government," and the present charter is the result. As Mayor, Gov. HOFFMAN had had great experience as to our wants. He had "rung the changes" on the evils of State Commissions in all his messages and public speeches until many otherwise intelligent persons became possessed of the idea that these "State Commissioners" must give way to some other form of government—what that form was to be, the *Evening Post* had prepared the Republican ears-heads to think should in some way be like the United States Constitution, and the administration something like a Mayor with departments, corresponding to the President and the departments at Washington.

The public mind thus educated, accepted the present charter framed by Mayor HALL and Gov. HOFFMAN, and its provisions were in the main satisfactory to the *Evening Post* and that class of theorists.

They wanted and obtained a Mayor elected by the people, with but few other elective officers, but with power given the Mayor absolutely to appoint the heads of departments, without consulting any other branch of government.

In all respects but one, the charter under which we have so signally failed contains the wisdom of the *Evening Post*, Mayor HALL and Gov. HOFFMAN. That one exception is the power to remove, which was limited, practically, to the power to impeach or remove for cause. But this point of difference, if it be a defect, was not pointed out at the time, and was not discovered until the present complications arose. Besides, so far as the public are aware, this difficulty has not been a practical one in the way of the success of this new charter, since the Mayor has not desired to remove those dishonest appointees of his. When he shall prefer charges, and by other methods pointed out by the charter show his disapprobation of their acts, it will then be time to assume that this is a defect in the new system of "local self-government."

The truth is, and it should be candidly confessed by those who foisted this present Government upon us, that it has failed and brought our City nearly to ruin, and with their hands upon their mouths and their faces in the dust, they should rest from their labors.

State Commissions may not be the best form of government for this City, but there is nothing in our past experience that confirms this view. No man has charged peculation, fraud, or failure, upon any of the State Commissions that for more than twenty years controlled the important interests of this City, and until this is done those who advocate a different system should at least do it with modest reserve.

Our recent experience shows that dishonest men may be appointed by a Mayor elected and trusted by the people. The same experience shows that the public voice cannot be relied upon to check in time to save the commission of almost irreparable wrong,—and yet we are asked to try this experiment over again.

What are our chances of success? Are we, in the long run, likely to get more intelligent and honest men than Mayor HALL as known to us one year ago?

Public sentiment at this hour demands another trial of this experiment; on this point there can be no mistake; but let us try checks and guards heretofore omitted to compel such frequent accounting on the part of those appointed heads of departments and bureaus as will give warning at once of wrong-doing.

We must have some non-partisan body to which we can look for a proper execution of the Election laws; appointment of inspectors, &c. Without such a body can be secured by minority representation in some manner not yet pointed out, we must go back to our "Metropolitan Police" system, which for so many years worked satisfactorily. The Election laws which they were called upon to enforce were always imperfect, and therefore insufficient, but the Police itself was satisfactory; and with such an amended and perfected Election and Registry law as can now be secured, it is confidently believed that equal satisfaction will be given in our elections. But this Board must be non-partisan, and the Legislature must make the appointment of Commissioners, as formerly. This measure of safety we cannot yield to those theorists who have nearly made shipwreck of our hopes and fortunes. J. S. S.

THE WHARTON MURDER TRIAL.

The Prisoner is Arraigned on a Charge of Murder and Pleads Not Guilty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 4.—The Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County resumed its session here at 10 o'clock this morning, when Mrs. E. G. WHARTON was arraigned on the indictment pending against her for the murder, by poison, of WILLIAM SCOTT KETCHUM. There is a second indictment pending against her for the attempted poisoning of Mr. EUGENE VAN NESS, of Baltimore, the penalty attached to conviction for which is mere imprisonment. The prosecutor consequently decided to bring trial first on the charge of murder, for which the penalty on conviction is capital punishment. The Court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and with but little delay the case was called. Mrs. WHARTON, accompanied by her daughter, Miss NELLIE WHARTON, was escorted to the prisoner's box by the Sheriff, and the Clerk commenced reading the indictment. She remained standing during the reading of the first count, but seated herself during the reading of the remaining three. At the conclusion of the reading she leaned forward in her chair, and in a decided, though low, tone of voice, pleaded, "not guilty."

The usual ceremony of calling the regular panel of the jury was then commenced, and before it was completed eight jurymen were accepted. A new panel was then ordered and the Court adjourned until to-morrow. Some debate arose regarding an alteration by the Judge of the Maryland custom in selecting jurymen the question whether they were biased or prejudiced so as not to be able to make a just verdict. The defense raised the objection, but withdrew it after suggesting that it is established a new precedent in Maryland Courts. The eight jurymen thus drawn were from a panel of twenty-five, and considerable suprise is expressed that eight intelligent men could be so readily found who could answer those requirements. One hundred and sixty-five jurymen have been summoned in this case, including a number of the leading members of the medical profession in Maryland, and friends of both the deceased and accused. Dr. AIKEN, of Baltimore, the main witness for the prosecution to prove the poisoning or existence of tartar emetic in Gen. KETCHUM'S stomach, is not here yet, but will probably arrive to-morrow, as will also Mr. SYLVESTER, recently elected Attorney-General of the State, and who, with Mr. REVERDY, Prosecuting Attorney for the county, will constitute the counsel for the State. On the other hand, Messrs. J. H. STEELE, JOHN G. THOMAS and ALEXANDER R. HODGES represent the defense. The prisoner's deportment in Court elicited the praise of all present, her impeccable equanimity was simply wonderful.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

veiled of Chicago sufferers, when considered in the proper authorities for distribution; providing also for the payment of a drawback of the import duties on all materials to be actually used in buildings erected on the ground burned over by the fire of Oct. 8, if the said materials shall have been transported within one year from said date of the fire, and complying with the collection of internal revenue taxes until the close of the next regular session of Congress in cases of such personal effects as may be in the First Collection District of Illinois to have suffered material loss by said fire.

Laid on the table. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives was called to order at noon by the Speaker, Mr. BLAINE.

The proceedings was opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. BUTLER.

The roll of members was then called, showing 241 members present.

INFORMING THE PRESIDENT.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. GARFIELD, of Ohio, BLAIR, of Michigan, and COX, of New-York, was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that both Houses were in session, and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the Republican Committee as follows:

Ways and Means.—Dawes, Massachusetts; Hooper, Massachusetts; Kelley, Pennsylvania; Garfield, Ohio; Hawley, Illinois; Shanks, Indiana; Kelsey, New-York; Beaman, Michigan; Scofield, Pennsylvania; Bromberg, New-Jersey; Hoar, Massachusetts; Lynch, Maine; Sypher, Louisiana; Killinger, Pennsylvania; Beveridge, Illinois; Hough, North Carolina; Wells, Missouri; Burchard, Illinois; McKinney, Ohio; Smith, Ky., New-York; Harper, North Carolina; McHenry, Kentucky.

Claims.—Blair, Michigan; Strong, Connecticut; Buckley, Alabama; Holman, Indiana; Beaman, New-York; Poster, Ohio; Harris, Virginia; Foster, Pennsylvania.

Commerce.—Shellabarger, Ohio; Sawyer, Wisconsin; Lynch, Maine; Conger, Michigan; Pullman, Illinois; Fox, Maryland; Pennsylvania; Hoskins, Indiana; Hamilton, Maryland; Townsend, New-York.

Public Lands.—Ketcham, New-York; Townsend, Pennsylvania; Hawley, Illinois; Kellogg, Connecticut; Sawyer, Wisconsin; Wheeler, New-York; Sessions, New-York; Morgan, Missouri; Richie, Maryland; Slater, Oregon.

Post-Offices and Postroads.—Farnsworth, Illinois; Hill, Georgia; Churchill, Massachusetts; Wilson, Indiana; Randall, Pennsylvania; Foster, Virginia; Houghton, California; Van Trump, Ohio; Carroll, New-York.

Mines and Mining.—Samuel S. Burdett, Missouri; Ames, Massachusetts; Upson, Ohio; Stowell, Virginia; De Large, South Carolina; Rice, Kentucky; Rogers, New-York; Stevens, Illinois; McClelland, Pennsylvania; Kimball, Wisconsin; Whiting, New-York.

Agriculture.—Wilder, Ohio; Hays, Alabama; Benjamin, Missouri; Lamport, New-York; Speer, Georgia; Hastings, New-Jersey; Haldeman, Pennsylvania; Garrett, Tennessee; Crossland, Kentucky.

Manufactures.—Butler, Massachusetts; Morrill, Vermont; Smith, Ohio; Averill, Minnesota; Cresswell, Pennsylvania; Edwards, Arkansas; Adams, Kentucky.

Military Affairs.—Coburn, Indiana; Stoughton, Michigan; Logan, Illinois; Peters, Maine; Mitchell, New-York; Loughridge, Iowa; Merrick, Maryland; Hall, Louisiana; Harris, Mississippi; Slocum, New-York; Campbell, Ohio; Terry, Virginia.

Militia.—Lawrence, Ohio; Sprague, Ohio; Twitchell, Massachusetts; Wells, Florida; Hartzell, Pennsylvania; Conner, Texas; Blair, Missouri; Acker, Pennsylvania; Tyndall, New-York.

District of Columbia.—Southwick, Connecticut; Williams, Illinois; Poland, Vermont; Darrall, Louisiana; Harmer, Pennsylvania; Bingham, Michigan; Bridge, Wisconsin; Crake, Illinois; Roosevelt, New-York.

Pacific Railroad.—Wilson, Ohio; Bulwer, Massachusetts; Peters, Maine; Morrill, Pennsylvania; Wilson, Indiana; Goodrich, New-York; Eldridge, Wisconsin; Cornell, New-York; Potter, New-York.

Revolutionary Claims.—Wallace, South Carolina; Pendleton, Rhode Island; Platt, New-York; Cain, South Carolina; Junkin, Pennsylvania; Stowell, Virginia; Comingo, Missouri; Hancock, Texas; Handley, Alabama; Porter, New-Jersey.

Public Expenditures.—Sawyer, Wisconsin; Strong, Connecticut; Whitley, Georgia; Lowe, Kansas; Foster, Michigan; Kimmins, New-York; Mayers, Pennsylvania; Davis, West Virginia; Reed, Kentucky.

Private Land Claims.—Mercer, Pennsylvania; Vance, Ohio; McGrew, West Virginia; Smith, New-York; Cox, Ohio; Crutchfield, Kentucky; Wheeler, New-York; Pennsylvania; Bell, New-Hampshire; Bright, Tennessee.

Naval Affairs.—Scofield, Pennsylvania; Starkweather, Connecticut; Ketcham, New-York; Hays, Alabama; Platt, Virginia; Coghlan, California; Archer, Maryland; Shackelford, Missouri; Morgan, West Virginia; Tennessee.

Foreign Affairs.—Banks, Massachusetts; Myers, Pennsylvania; Wilford, Vermont; Ambler, Ohio; Duell, New-York; Packard, New-York; Wood, New-York; Morgan, Ohio; Robinson, Illinois.

Territories.—Hale, Nebraska; McKee, Mississippi; Rainey, New-York; Parker, Missouri; Law, Kansas; Shermantine, Mississippi; Hamilton, Connecticut; Vaughan, Tennessee; Hereford, West Virginia.

Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812.—Millard, Vermont; Porter, Virginia; Eames, Rhode Island; Cobb, North Carolina; Sprague, Ohio; Rice, Kentucky; Pierce, New-Jersey; Cornell, Prince-ssee; Missouri.

Invalid Pensions.—Miner, Illinois; Peck, Ohio; Wallace, South Carolina; Malsbhin, Pennsylvania; Wakeman, New-York; Turner, Alabama; Rainey, New-York; Merrick, Maryland; Rice, Illinois.

Railways and Canals.—Packer, Pennsylvania; Ames, Massachusetts; Hooper, New-Jersey; Mahon, Pennsylvania; Knapp, Illinois; St. John, New-York; Pigot, Delaware; Winchester, Kentucky; Lamborn, Ohio.

Rivers and Harbors.—Waldron, Michigan; Sargent, California; Rump, Massachusetts; Smith, Virginia; Hyde, Kentucky; Wyatt, Georgia; Scofield, North Carolina; Young, Georgia; Kendall, Kentucky.

Freedmen's Affairs.—Cobb, North Carolina; Brooks, Massachusetts; Butler, Tennessee; Seeley, New-York; Snyder, Arkansas; Hoar, South Carolina; Griffith, Pennsylvania; Rainey, Virginia; King, Missouri.

Education and Labor.—Pierce, Mississippi; Hoar, Massachusetts; Townsend, Pennsylvania; Butler, Tennessee; Dawes, Illinois; Bromberg, New-Jersey; Mc-Intyre, Georgia.

Expenditures of United States Courts.—Maynard, Tennessee; Poland, Vermont; Ambler, Ohio; Lansing, New-York; Killinger, Pennsylvania; Bigley, Georgia; Leach, South Carolina; Sherwood, Pennsylvania; Elliott, Indiana.

Census, Weights and Measures.—Kelley, Pennsylvania; Hooper, Massachusetts; Beatty, Ohio; Stoughton, Michigan; Cuthbert, Virginia; Roberts, New-York; Parker, New-Hampshire.

Patents.—Burchard, Pennsylvania; Stevens, Ohio; Brooks, Massachusetts; Bernard, Mississippi; Wheeler, Iowa; Warren, New-York; Hibbard, New-Hampshire; Golamy, Tennessee; Dubois, Georgia.

Mileage.—Hamilton, Texas; Hamill, New-Jersey; Tyner, Indiana; Platt, Jr., Virginia; Hays, Alabama; Farwell, Illinois; Seeley, New-York; Geier, Pennsylvania; Wells, Missouri; Perry, New-York.

Accounts.—Woodward, West Virginia; Darrall, Louisiana; Hamilton, New-Jersey; Shellabarger, Ohio; Hiscock, Missouri.

Accounts.—Rollins, Massachusetts; Sawyer, Wisconsin; Harris, Mississippi; Archer, Maryland; Lewis, Kentucky.

Appropriations.—Garfield, Ohio; Bingham, California; Dickey, Pennsylvania; Clarke, New-York; Paine, Iowa; Blair, Michigan; Hunter, Indiana; Hamilton, Maryland; Shanks, Maryland; Niblack, Indiana.

Banking and Currency.—Hooper, Massachusetts; Walden, Michigan; Smith, Vermont; Farwell, Illinois; Sherrod, Ohio; Morrison, New-York; Cox, New-York; Hill, Georgia; Hunter, Indiana.

Pacific Railroad.—Wheeler, New-York; Burleson, Massachusetts; Lynch, Maine; Sypher, Louisiana; Killinger, Pennsylvania; Beveridge, Illinois; Hough, North Carolina; Wells, Missouri; Burchard, Illinois; McKinney, Ohio; Smith Ky., Jr., New-York; Harper, North Carolina; McHenry, Kentucky.

Claims.—Blair, Michigan; Strong, Connecticut; Buckley, Alabama; Holman, Indiana; Beaman, New-York; Foster, Ohio; Harris, Virginia; Foster, Pennsylvania.

Commerce.—Shellabarger, Ohio; Sawyer, Wisconsin; Lynch, Maine; Conger, Michigan; Pullman, Illinois; Fox, Maryland; Pennsylvania; Hoskins, Indiana; Hamilton, Maryland; Townsend, New-York.

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Mines and Mining.—Samuel S. Burdett, Missouri; Ames, Massachusetts; Upson, Ohio; Stowell, Virginia; De Large, South Carolina; Rice, Kentucky; Rogers, New-York; Stevens, Illinois; McClelland, Pennsylvania; Kimball, Wisconsin; Whiting, New-York; Parker, New-Hampshire

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—Report of the City Treasurer.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, JOHN A. CARROLL was elected Supervisor of the Fourteenth Ward, in place of JOHN L. MURPHY, resigned. The annual report of the City Treasurer was presented. An abstract is as follows: Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1869, $8,339,123 20. There have been received since that time as follows: For general fund, $20,719,284 23; for special fund, $8,380,567 34. The payments during the year were: For general fund, $23,037,333 07; from special fund, $8,054,-601 04, showing a balance on hand of $8,336,223 86.

The City Treasurer states that he has paid into the revenue fund as interest on deposits, $162,289 34. During the year he has purchased for the Sinking Fund, $614,000 in City and County bonds, and $347,192 having matured, were redeemed and credited to the cash account.

There are now in the Treasury cash deposits to the credit of the Sinking Fund, amounting to $267,785 14. There are also in the Treasury bonds amounting to $1,382,400.

As Treasurer of the Board of Education he has received $2,892,687 32, and paid $1,774,202 50, leaving a balance to the credit of the Board of $1,118,484 82. He has paid since January, 1869, coupon and registered interest on bonds amounting to $2,362,892 46, and there is a balance of $13,480 47 to meet outstanding coupons.

The Health Report.

The Health Officer reports for the week ending Dec. 3, the following:

Small-pox cases, 36; scarlet fever, 39; typhoid fever, 2; diphtheria, 8; vaccinations, 2,-220.

Brief Notes.

Scarlet-fever is said to be raging in an epidemic form in the Eastern District, and is causing much alarm.

The Supervisors met yesterday for the purpose of electing a keeper of the Penitentiary, but failed to do so. The question was postponed for a week.

The Board of City Canvassers met yesterday, but as the final report was not ready, the Board adjourned to Wednesday afternoon, when the result of their labors will be announced.

The Mayor has vetoed the resolution extending the time of service of the assistant clerks in the office of the Collector of Taxes, as there are no funds for such a purpose.

A young man named WESTON, residing in East New-York, is charged with having been engaged in several extensive robberies, and with having swindled a Mr. McGORAN, who keeps a hotel at that place. It is said that his peculations amount to $12,000.

The Mayor yesterday vetoed a resolution of the Common Council directing JOHN F. CHAMPION to pave sidewalks in Tenth and Eleventh streets, with Sormeshaw, on the ground that such pavement was not asked for by the property-owners, and was not suitable.

The Presidents of the gas companies, yesterday, agreed to receive $2 75 per thousand feet for all gas furnished by them during the year 1871, "with interest from the end of each month on the bills for gas consumed and moneys advanced for lighting, repairing and cleaning for such month."

At a meeting of the Classis of Long Island, in the Low Levanna Reformed Dutch Church, yesterday, Rev. ALEXANDER MCELWEY, D. D., The Judicial Committee reported in reference to the charges against Rev. Dr. CARROLL, that witnesses could not be reached except by a commission invested with power to take testimony.

Yesterday the following named inspectors and canvassers of elections were arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge MCCUE, for a breach of the Election laws: THOS. MCGUIRE, JOHN BRADDLEY and MICHAEL J. WARREN, inspectors of election in the First District of the Sixth Ward; JACOB STARK, HENRY JONES and JACOB WORTZ, inspectors of election in the Seventh District of the Sixteenth Ward.

Judge Bedford on Municipal Frauds.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, the names of the Grand Jurors summoned for the December term were called. Judge BEDFORD, addressing the jurors, said:

"All those gentlemen summoned to serve as Grand Jurors during the December term of the Court of General Sessions are discharged until the 16th inst., for the reason that the present Grand Jury, now in session, requested me, through their foreman, to extend the term, in order that they might have more time to examine into alleged frauds of a stupendous character. In order to give every facility to the Grand Jury in this most praiseworthy desire, I extended the November term until the 16th inst., with the sincere hope that they may make a most rigid investigation into all these alleged frauds, and bring them speedily and promptly to justice all those who have so wantonly and shamefully plundered the City Treasury of untold millions. And so, in order to reassure this community of my official sincerity in the matter, I shall take the opportunity of saying that if, on the 16th day of December, the Grand Jury again repeat a further request for another extension of time, I shall most certainly grant it; being fully convinced that now is the time to probe all these matters to the very core, irrespective of whomsoever the blow may fall upon."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Dec. 4, the market for the week opened dull, no sales taking place, and the only business transacted being the disposition of two legal sales announced for the day, as follows: By WILLIAM KENNELLY, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. V.B. KENNEDY, Esq., referee, sale of a house and lot, the latter 25 by 100, on the north side of Fourteenth-street, 261 feet east of Second-avenue; case settled. By JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, CHAS. A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, sale of a lot 20 by 94.9, with the improvements thereon, on the south side of Perry-street, 160 feet west of Fourth-street; adjourned until Thursday of next week. For today several legal sales are advertised, but the great feature of interest will be the sale of 200 Prospect Park lots in Brooklyn, to be made by J. COLE as the Commercial Exchange, in that city.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING AS a few of the many houses we have for sale with immediate possession

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

No. 21 52d-av.	No. 127 West 21st-st.
No. 206 54th-av.	No. 41 West 22d-st.
No. 215 54th-av.	No. 43 West 22th-st.
54th-av., S. E. corner 56th-st., and adjoining.	No. 149 East 29th-st.
No. 27 Park-av.	No. 16 East 31st-st.
No. 73 Park-av.	No. 40 West 32th-st.
No. 93 Park-av.	No. 208 West 36th-st.
No. 231 Madison-av.	No. 18 East 40th-st.
No. 256 Madison-av.	No. 7 East 60th-st.
No. 328 Lexington-av.	No. 10 East 60th-st.
No. 163 Lexington-av.	No. 32 West 51st-st.
No. 118 2d-av.	No. 49 West 60th-st.
No. 49 East 10th-st.	No. 11 West 52d-st.
No. 4 West 14th-st.	No. 159 East 74th-st.
No. 29 West 21st-st.	

We give the above houses with the numbers, that they may be seen from the outside. For interior examination we shall be pleased to furnish permits at our office, No. 2 Pine-st. and No. 38 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, containing 16 rooms, in 8th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.

Also,

Lease hold and valuable estate, (Rutgers' lease,) No. 3 Canal-st., 20x100, extending to Division-st., and including Nos. 167 and 167½.

Also,

a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land; large mansion and out-buildings.

Also,

four-story brown-stone English Basement house, 22x 64x100, in 57th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.

Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

No. 19 Maiden-lane.
Corner Church and Thomas-st.
No. 7 Stanton-st.
No. 82 Beekman-st.
No. 140 Cherry-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 109 Broadway.

A VERY FINE BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.—On the Heights of Fort Washington, adjoining property to be immediately improved; commands a very fine river and inland view; fine forest-trees; located near the depot and only twenty-six minutes from 30th-st.; price only $15,000, if the purchaser desires to build with the others no money will be required.
POTTER BROTHERS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.

FOR SALE.

Some very cheap first-class houses in West 125th-st., 17th-st., 21st-st., 42d-st., 46th-st., and various other localities.
M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 109 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—DUANE-ST., 120 FEET WEST of Broadway, lots 75.7x117, all a bargain; eligible for office or warehouse purposes; a first-class investment; easy terms. Apply to agent, D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A PERFECT palace on 35th-av., above 46th-st.; one of the largest, most substantially-built, elegant and tastefully-finished private residences in New-York; immediate possession. A. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.

TO LET.

For three years from April, 1872, house, furnished, and five acres of land; a more desirable, healthy place cannot be found. Apply to
ATHERTON & COLES, Stationers,
No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 126th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., room No. 2, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; leases may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 10, No. 54 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY for sale in Marion County, Florida, containing about 1,400 acres of the richest land in the South, located on the Ocklawaha River, near Silver Springs, (a favorite resort for invalids.) The owner residing in New-York has no use for the property. City or suburban property taken in exchange in part payment.
POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 109 Broadway, offer for sale or exchange for City property some very desirable improved and unimproved property, well situated in Westchester County, within eleven miles of City Hall, and within five or ten minutes' walk of depots on Harlem Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and villas lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for six mos or year. by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 248 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at Canterbury Corners, on the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set factory containing mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege; also, planker-house, carding machine and spinning jenny; 3 dwelling-houses, 1 store, 1 blacksmith and wagon-shop, and thirty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about fifteen acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., with the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON TUCKER, HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

Preceding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at same hour and place.
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AN EIGHTEEN OR TWENTY feet lot, suitable for a private residence, near Madison-av. and below 50th-st. Address, stating situation and terms, A. W. C., Box 7,011 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S DESCRIPTIVE HAND-ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Original in style of engraving, coloring, lettering and general appearance. An index to every map, and a general index to the whole atlas.

NO. 10 NOW READY.

Beautifully engraved and printed in colors; will be completed in twenty-five numbers, at 50 cents each delivered. This will be the most artistic, the best, the most reliable and the most cheap atlas ever published. No other Atlas in the country can approach it in beauty, finish and reliability. A sample number will be sent to any address upon receipt of 50 cents.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA

the best, latest and cheapest ever published; is the only COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA written since the war, hence the only one giving any account of the late Rebellion and those events. Price, 50 cents. Will be issued in twenty numbers, at 50 cents each, bound, to subscribers only, $20, a saving of over more than $100 over other similar works.

A 50-cent specimen number, containing forty pages, will be sent free for 10 cents. Agents and canvassers wanted. Sold only by subscription.

Address T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Philadelphia.
New York office, B. W. BOND, No. 5 Beekman-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of November, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES JENKINS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES P. SYKES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles P. Sykes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act; and that the 26th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1871.
25-law3wTu* GEO. P. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WARD E. ROBINSON, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Charles E. Scofield, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Ward E. Robinson, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.—Dated Jersey City, this 17th day of November, A.D. 1871. C. E. SCOFIELD, Assignee,
n21-law3wTu No. 36 Montgomery-street.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District New-York.—In the matter of JACOB SMITH and MICHAEL SMITH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of James P. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said estate, No. 24 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of December, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes specified in section 27 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
n27-law-3wTu* JOSIAH COLBY, Assignee.
THEODORE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Assignee.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TUESDAY NIGHT, NOV. 21, MEMORANDUM BOOK containing money and check of Mr. Sherman, No. 822, for $7,000 on National Park Bank, payment of which has been stopped. If checks returned to me, finder can retain the money and will receive a further reward of $100. No questions asked.
M. H. DECKER, No. 202 4th-av.

LOST—AT THE NAVY-YARD BALL, A DARK colored SACK OVERCOAT, Melton with silk, velvet collar; in pocket, linen cuffs, steel colored gloves, and Twenty-second Regiment notice. Return to No. 24 East 26th-st., will pay expenses.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of a part of the Boulevard between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed 30th inst., 1871, we have completed the estimate required by said act in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proceedings therein showing the awards made for damages, and the benefits and advantages to be allowed in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, and there remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 31st day of December, 1871, at which time all persons interested will be heard at chambers, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 31st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 29, 1871.
JOHN C. JONES, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM WOOD, }

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court-house, Park, No. 32, December 5th, 1871.
TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 16th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 4th day of October, 1871, to the date of payment.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE—CREDITORS OF THE LATE firm of R. E. KIRKPATRICK & CO. of Nashville, Tenn., are requested to file their claims with the undersigned, properly authenticated, with a view to the equitable pro rata distribution of the assets.
S. M. SCOTT,
Trustee.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1871.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.
E. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, Third District, } TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1871.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

A public sale of the following named unserviceable articles will be held at this Depot on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1871, at noon:

31,600 pounds of cast-iron.
11,000 pounds of wrought-iron.
4,700 pounds of old rigging.
4 iron cylindrical tanks.
1 tin oil-butts.
6 boats.
6 iron water-tanks.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Light-house Engineer, Third District.

WM. E. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
MR. ALEXANDER WHITE OF CHICAGO, begs to inform the public that he will dispose of, by auction, his entire
COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
selected personally by himself during the past eight years for his own private gallery, and comprising the Chef d'Œuvres and Gems of the
GREAT MODERN MASTERS
on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock.

In order to promote the convenience and comfort of buyers, and considering the importance of the sale, the days of exhibition will be limited, application for which should be made to the auctioneers at once, by letter or personally. Catalogues ready and
PAINTINGS NOW ON EXHIBITION
at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., day and evening, free, until the day of sale.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRD DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1871.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the United States Internal Revenue laws, notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at No. 13 Bowery, on FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1871, the following articles, seized for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, viz.: 500 cigars with cigar farms, at No. 29 Bayard-st., Oct. 12, 1871; 45 gallons Bourbon whisky, 10 gallons sherry wine, found at No. 21 Ludlow-st., Oct. 13, 1871. Said will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
JOHN MORAHO, Collector.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
GREAT COIN SALE.—COLTON HALL Book Sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. TUESDAY, Dec. 5, and following afternoons, at 5 o'clock. Sale of the EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF COINS in the property of C. Clay, M. D., of Manchester, England, comprising one of the most valuable collections of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN COINS ever offered for sale in this country. Catalogues ready. Coins on exhibition during the day of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BLYE, BROWN & CO.—TUESDAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

600 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
500 boxes Malaga Raisins.
170 bags New Bordeaux Walnuts, landing ex steamer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR will publish, in January next, a Report and Directory being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as possible at their residences, or immediately, by sending to the office, Room No. 30, Bible-house, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of Work Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 16th-st.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
JOHN D. WOLFE, Vice-President, No. 13 Madison-av.
A. B. WEIMORE, Vice-President, No. 305 Greenwich-st.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 76 South-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South-st.
ELECTED MANAGERS.—Stewart Brown, No. 81 West 34th-st.; Jonathan Sturges, No. 128 Front-st.; Brandon O. Hazeldon, No. 10 West 10th-st.; V. Boorman Johnston, No. 45 Fourth-av.
CHAIRMEN OF WARD COMMITTEES.—First, Second and Third Wards, George W. Abbe, No. 6 Pine-st.; Fourth Ward, Charles Chamberlain, No. 128 Second-st.; Fifth Ward, Henry C. Turhell, No. 45 Walker-st.; Sixth Ward, John Boyd, No. 13 Franklin-st.; Seventh Ward, Thomas Warren, No. 206 Monroe-st.; Eighth Ward, John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton-st.; Ninth Ward, Wm. G. Frost, No. 37 West 20th-st.; Tenth Ward, John F. Jacobson, No. 15 Essex-st.; Eleventh Ward, D. D. Wright, No. 207 7th-st.; Twelfth Ward, James Manchester, No. 325 East 130th-st.; Thirteenth Ward, Washington Thomas, No. 424 Grand-st.; Fourteenth Ward, R. P. Ward, No. 256 Grand-st.; Fifteenth Ward, F. A. Conklin, No. 27 East 10th-st.; Sixteenth Ward, S. W. Albro, No. 210 West 125th-st.; Seventeenth Ward, E. R. Smith, No. 224 14th-st.; Eighteenth Ward, W. W. Spire, No. 19 East 21st-st.; Nineteenth Ward, J. T. T. Smith, No. 245 East 42d-st.; Twentieth Ward, H. D. Ramsey, M. D., No. 327 West 34th-st.; Twenty-first Ward, John Sullivan, No. 1,393 Third-av.; Twenty-second Ward, E. E. Munson, No. 155 West 44th-st.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary,
Room No. 39 Bible-house, New-York.

GREEN-WOOD.
For sale an eligible lot in Green-Wood Cemetery. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. B. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, about thirty; very respectable, and an excellent cook; meats, game, soup, pastries, sauces, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washer, by a young woman, very respectable, and excellent laundress; French fluting, all kinds of fine, in the best manner; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to do the coarse washing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 210 West 18th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH lady as housekeeper, or to take charge of an invalid lady or gentleman, where care is required; understands good cooking. Call or address F. B., No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, A situation; can take full charge of infants or growing children; is fond of children, and kind; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

ATTENTION LADIES!

You can hear of first-class German, French, English, Irish and American help at WALKER'S, No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress, first-class families and gentlemen's washing to do at her house; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 227 West 30th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a young woman, by a Protestant young woman; has the very best City testimonials; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; City or country. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR nurse; can take an infant from its birth, with or without a bottle; no objections to grown children; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; can give good references; would go as house-maid in a small family; good references. Address or call on P. L. P., No. 441 West 41st-st., fancy store, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR waitress; one who has lived for three years in last place; no objection to the country; or as chamber-maid; either in the country or city; best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH maid, speaking German; cuts, fits and makes dresses and dresses hair well; understands perfectly her service as maid; has excellent references. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; is an excellent washer and ironer; excellent baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 309 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., rear house.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., at the shortest notice.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD family cook; has excellent references. Can be seen for two or three days at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN cook; first-class; has good references; is an excellent cook. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY fully investigate the character of servants whom they furnish to City or country employers. No. 721 6th-av., branch office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent first Protestant girl as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent references. Apply at No. 225 West 17th-st.

SERVANTS WANTING EMPLOYMENT can get first-class situations by applying at the branch office of the Indemnity Company, No. 721 6th-av., near 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation in a respectable family as cook; the best City reference. Call at No. 405 7th-av., in the dry-goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do general house-work; City or country; excellent references. Call or address for two days, No. 7,326 Broadway, near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH cook; strictly first-class, equal to any man cook in point and style; none but first-class need apply. Call at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best of references. Call for two days at No. 18 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid alone or waitress alone; is a regular waitress. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and nurse by a very neat and tidy German girl; best references. Apply as No. 6 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Call or address, for two days, No. 721 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF EXPERIence, in or out of town, a position as seamstress; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would be willing to assist with the care of children, or attend to household duties; can come well recommended and is a Protestant. Call or address E. F., No. 814 East 168th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a situation; can cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses, operate, embroider, and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to make herself useful; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, industrious servant, a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or seamstress and chamber-maid; fully understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 114 East 38th-st., City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant widow woman, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; all kinds of fine muslins and fluting by machine; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. MOON, No. 309 West 54th-st., near 8th-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to take care of a baby and do its washing if required, and make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Inquire in the store at No. 874 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady or grown child; best City reference. Apply at No. 25 East 40th-st., between Park and Madison-avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook and washer in washing in a good housekeeper to any one who wishes her services. Inquire at No. 156 7th-av., near 19th-st., or address by note, Mrs. DUNBAR.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young girl as first-class waitress and chamber-maid in a private boarding-house; will go to the country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamber-work or chamber-work and waiting; best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; or chamber-maid and sewing, or wait on an old lady and sew. Call at No. 337 West 57th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or do general house-work in a small family; no objections to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands best of English and French cooking; would do the marketing; good City reference. Call at No. 210 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; is thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 244 West 29th-st., near 8th-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as first-class cook, and to assist in washing, in a small private family; best City reference from last employer. Apply for two days at No. 452 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS, a situation; understands the care of silver, can carve, make salads, in fact, perform all the duties of a competent waitress; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a private family by a reliable man; is fully competent, and thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; highest references. Address T. B., Box No. 195 Times Office.

ALL IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS male or female help, English, Irish, German, Scotch, American or others, can be immediately suited at the oldest and most reliable agency in the City, No. 139 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting and doing; good City references. Call at No. 203 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; can do excellent baker; good City reference. Call or address No. 263 West 47th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as first-class chamber-maid; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Apply at 240 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as nurse; can cut and fit children's clothes; best City reference. Call at No. 225 West 42d-st., in the drug-store.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC,
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1832.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT SEAMstress an engagement by the day in respectable families, hotel or boarding-house; reference. Call at No. 126 11th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation to do house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 148 West 40th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as seamstress; don't object to assist in chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 155 East 26th-st.

WET NURSES AND PROFESSIONAL nurses for all kinds of sickness always found at DR. HANSEN'S NURSE AGENCY, No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery; established 1850.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as cook in a private family; no objections to the coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 309 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS KITCHENmaid; no objection to a boarding-house; best references. Apply at No. 224 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY from London, a situation as nurse and good plain seamstress. Address H. C., No. 415 West 26th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COLORED LAUNdress, washing to do at her house. Apply at No. 162 West 33d-st., house 4, Room No. 4.

FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND dress-maker to go out by day or week. Apply at No. 223 West 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN OF experience, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches of cooking pastry and delicate dishes, boning and larding and baking; very best City references; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTrate plain cook; no objection to some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as a chamber-maid, dress-maker, or would wait on a lady if required; an excellent operator. Can be heard of for two days at No. 243 Monroe-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call as No. 308 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class chamber-maid; understands her business thoroughly; character will bear the strictest investigation. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, a situation; can flute, polish, puff and do up all kinds of fine linens, laces, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A FAMILY BREAKING UP house and going to Europe, lady wishes to get good situation for her cook; she is first-class. Can be seen at No. 18 East 37th-st., present employer's, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nursery governess or would go as house-maid in a small family; best of references given. Address or call on P. L. P., No. 441 West 41st-st., fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 247 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHA

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW STEAMERS

FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 18, ANGLIA, Saturday, Dec. 2
Saturday, Nov. 25, COLUMBIA, Saturday, Dec. 16
Saturday, Dec. 2, AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Dec. 23
Saturday, Dec. 9, EUROPA, Saturday, Dec. 30

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Londonderry:

First cabin, $75 and $80, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, returning, $120.

Intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

Drafts for passage, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Jan. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$80 | Second cabin.....$60
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Americans traveling on the Continent will find the Continental Express leaving Havre for Paris the moment the steamer arrives, thus avoiding the annoyance, trouble and expense of a night in London.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 56 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
4,000 tons burden—2,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York every SATURDAY, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC.....Jan. 6, ——

From the White Star Dock, Fontaine Ferry, Jersey City. Passengers accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For further information of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SCARES, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.
And every alternate SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
From Liverpool or Queenstown—To New-York.
To London.....$75 To London.....$80
To Paris.....$80 To Paris.....$90
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at low rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRACE, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

HELVETIA, GREGG, Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Glasgow or Londonderry, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6 | Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13 | Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20 | Tarifa, Saturday, Dec. 30
China, Wednesday, Dec. 27 | Scotia, Saturday, Jan. 6
Wednesday, Jan. 3 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Jan 13

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at low rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power four-masted screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. S. J. Pearsall, Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
TONAWANDA, Capt. Wheelwright.....Dec. 27, at 7½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan.....Jan. 3, at ——
IDAHO, Capt. Jas. Frew.....Jan. 10, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 61 Wall-st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON,
will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship WILHELM TELL, Capt. BURTH, Dec. 16.

Cabin Passage, gold, $100; Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to

WENDT & RAMELOW, Agents.
Office, No. 46 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MEMORIAL, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. G. FORKER, via Nassau, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 21.
For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 22d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. C. B. BLOCUM.....Dec. 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....Jan. 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. J. CROWELL.....Feb. 22

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

C. H. R. SARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 11 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CUBA, Cristobal Perez.....Tuesday, Dec. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Saturday, Jan. 13

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, PERRIS & CO., Agents.
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 4 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 152 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 46 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF FREE CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent S. A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA YOKOHAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 19th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 19, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. Cousins, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Aspinwall with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, sailing promptly on the 1st of each month for San Francisco, touching at Panama

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 4.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.		110¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.		111¾
2,000	N. C. 6s, sp. T.		14
2,000	do.	bet. cash	15
1,000	Tenn. 6s, old,		68
	do.		69
3,000	Tenn. 6s, n.		67½
	bet. cash		68
3,000	S. C. 6s, n.		67
	Jan. & July		70
23,500	do.		68
25,000	do.		68¾
11,000	S. C. 6s, n.		67¾
	bet. cash & Oct.		67
20,000	Mo. 6s, ex.		97¾
2,000	Ala. & Sus.		92
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83,		91
3,000	Mich. So. 7s,		107¾
3,000	Cen. Pac. G.		103¾
43,000	Union Pac. 1st,		91¾
1,000	U. P. 1s, L. G.		77¾
1,000	do.		77¾
2,000	G. West. 1st,		82¾
3,000	Gt. West. 2d,		53
2,000	C. & R. I. & P.		103¾
50,000	do.		103
4,000	Mor. & Es. 1st,		102
34,000	E. R. 2d, S. F.		100
200	Cleve. & P.		93
2,000	Ohio & M. 2d,		93
2,000	Mil. & St. P.		106
	Iowa div.		89
4,000	Col., C. & I. C.		1st, 89¾
2,000	W. U. Tel. 7s		94¾
22,000	Memphis Gas 2d,		67¾
25	Gold Exchange B.		109

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.		110¾
38,500	U. S. 5-20 C.		111¾
2,000	do.	small	111¾
22,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.		111¾
20,000	U. S. 5-20 R.	'65,	111¾
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C.	'65,	111¾
500	U. S. 1-20 C.	'67,	114¾
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C.	'67,	114¾
24,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40	C.	108¾
20,000	Va. 6s, consol.		56¾
20,000	N. J. C. 1st,		106¾
1,000	C. C. & I. C.		90
1,000	M. & St. P.	2d,	104¾
25	Nassau Bank		105
200	W. Un. Tel.		83
200	do.		83¼
400	Pac. Mail		47¾
200	Adams Ex.		97
200	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.		90½
30	Mich. Cen.		119
200	do.		119
100	do.	bot. cash	119
100	do.		119
100	L. S. & M. S.		87¾
40	do.		87¾
200	C., C. & Ind.		87
31	do.		87¾
200	Chi. & N. W.		61¾
200	do.		61¾
200	do.	bot. cash	61¾
100	do.		61¾
30	Tol., Wab. & W.		62¾
400	Del., Lack. & W.		106¾
100	Bos., Hart. & Erie		2¾
800	do.	bot. cash	2¾
200	Ohio & Miss.		24¾
100	do.		25
30	Ohio & Miss.	Pf.	74¾
200	St. L. & Iron M.		40
100	Morris & Essex		96
13	do.		96
600	H. & St. Jos.	pf.	30
100	H. & St. Jos.	Pf.	30½
800	Col., C. & I. C.		18¾
900	Un. Pac.	bot. cash	39¾

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

OPENS WITH

Large Sales

OF

NORTHERN PACIFIC

Seven-Thirties,

which we recommend to our numerous friends and the public generally as among the safest and most profitable Securities on the market.

Of Northern Pacific Railroad 7-30 gold Bonds, now selling at par, in currency,

$1,000 will buy	$1,000 00
1,000 Seven-thirty gold bonds will yield, in ten years, in gold	730 00
	$1,730 00

If the computation be made to cover twenty years instead of ten, the showing is still more strikingly in favor of the Seven-thirties.

It is also practically certain that even at the end of ten years a 7-30 Northern Pacific bond will stand at least ten per cent. higher in the market than a six per cent. gold bond equally secured.

The first mortgage 7-30 gold bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, bought at par in currency, are a much more profitable investment—that is, are cheaper—than

1. United States 5-20s at	114
2. United States new 5s at	111
3. Railroad or municipal six per cent. gold bonds at	95
4. Railroad or municipal six per cent. gold bonds at	92
5. Railroad or municipal six per cent. currency bonds at	90

Northern Pacifics have thirty years to run, are exempt from United States taxation, are issued in denominations from $100 to $10,000, and are secured not only by the road and its earnings, but by 50,000,000 acres of land, worth at Government valuation $125,000,000.

No bond could be more secure.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS of $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $12,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 32 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, is now completed to Hudson. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount has awaited completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at Hudson on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get its large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 18 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 p. ct. reg., '81	110¾	5-20 reg., '67	110¾
6 p. ct. coup., '81	111¾	5-20 coup., '67	114¾
5-20 reg., '62	110¾	5-20 reg., '65	110¾
5-20 coup., '62	111	5-20 coup., '65	111¾
5-20 reg., '64	110¾	10-40 reg.	109¾
5-20 coup., '64	111	10-40 coup.	110
5-20 reg., '65	110¾	6s reg., '81	109¾
5-20 coup., '65	111¾	6s coup., '81	109¾
5-20 reg., N. 1, '65	110	6s currency	112¾
5-20 coup., N. 1, '65	112¾		

[1] Ex-January Interest.

The daily earnings of the Union Pacific Railway for November, 1871, foot up $722,000, against $570,000 in November, 1870. The monthly settlement with connecting lines will probably increase this amount to $775,000, which, estimating the average expenses, would leave over $450,000 net income for the month.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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Northern Pacifics have thirty years to run, are exempt from United States taxation, are issued in denominations from $100 to $10,000, and are secured not only by the road and its earnings, but by 50,000,000 acres of land, worth at Government valuation $125,000,000.

No bond could be more secure.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

MONDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

The recommendations of the Message of the President of the United States, and of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, were not even partially known in Wall-street until near the close of business hours. As far as understood, the repeal of all Internal Taxes, other than on Tobacco, Spirits and Stamps, which will produce about $110,000,000 ₱ annum, recommended by both the President and Secretary, will, no doubt, meet the popular concurrence. The Secretary suggests that $30,000,000 a year can also be taken from the present Tariff ditties, and on this point the President would confine the changes to such articles *as do not compete with American production, nor tend to reduce the wages of home labor.* The appointment of Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, to the head of the important Committee of Ways and Means affords assurance that so far as the Tariff is concerned there will be no legislation this session in the interest of "Free Trade," and no "Revenue Reform" to the prejudice of the great Democratic interests to which the President makes reference in his Message. We doubt, indeed, whether there will be any very general revision of the Tariff, until the effects of the changes by the act of July, 1870, upon the Customs Revenue, is more fully tested, or rather until it is found to raise too much revenue, through the Custom-house, which is not likely to be the case if we are to bring the Internal Taxes within the narrow and desirable limits so cordially indorsed by the President and Secretary of the Treasury. That the Ways and Means Committee will be found in accord with the Executive on this point there is no present reason to doubt.

The suggestion in the President's Message of incorporating the Telegraph with the Post-office Department had a favorable effect in the Afternoon on Western Telegraph Stock.

The sales of Gold today were mostly at 110¾ ₱ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room is tame, and while the Cash Gold is overabundant for delivery, and 6@7 ₱ cent. Interest is paid for carrying over balances, there is not much inclination to sell the market *short* at present price. Opinions are not wanting that the price will fall below 110 ₱ cent. before the New Year, but they are not speculated upon to any marked extent.

The Foreign Exchanges are again comparatively dull at 109@109¼ ₱ cent. for 60 days. London Bills are in good supply, as the Cotton export of last week from this and the Southern ports furnished about $6,000,000. Money was in better supply than on Friday and Saturday at 7 ₱ cent. among the Brokers; and where balances were voluntarily offered to the leading firms, 6 ₱ cent. in some instances was accepted. It is believed that the Bank movement will prove easier this week than last, and the Merchants and Country Banks who require Discounts are well accommodated at 7 ₱ cent. The South Carolina Bonds fell to 23½ ₱ cent. in the forenoon, returning to 30 ₱ cent. later in the day.

The Stock Exchange proved stronger for the *Bull* interest today than was expected from the *Bearish* spirit manifested near the close of last week, and the Railroads and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail were not only firm at the outset this morning, but as a rule, on the advance through the dealings of the day. The aggregate business done would not be called large for a really buoyant market, but in several Stocks the demand was much in advance of the offerings, and the general Railway list, led by Lake Shore, was strong at the close of the day. The Western Telegraph also advanced and left off strong. The Public Funds were steady at Saturday's prices, on most of the 5-20s. The New Loan 5 ₱ cents of 1881 is now called on the official list, and opened at 109¾ ₱ cent. for the Coupon Bonds, which price carries Interest from Nov. 1.

After the Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 4.	Saturday.	Monday
United States 10-40s	109¾	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¾	114¾
American Gold	110¾	110¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92¾	92¾
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	86¾	87¾
Reading	114¾	115
Chicago and Rock Island	103¾	103¾
North-west Common	61¾	61¾
North-west Preferred	89¾	90
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾
St. Paul Preferred	78¾	78¾
St. Paul Common	54¾	55¾
Ohio and Mississippi	42¾	42¾
Toledo and Wabash	63¾	64¾
Western Telegraph	67¾	68¾
Erie	30¾	31¾
Union Pacific	26¾	27¾
Lake Shore, Ex. Scrip	88¾	89¾
Lake Shore, Scrip	82¾	83¾

Market at the very close, a little off from the highest prices, but steady at the decline.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

Gold receipts	$848,477 11
Gold payments	551,182 87
Gold balance	67,824,215 00
Currency receipts	622,215 21
Currency payments	296,290 04
Currency balance	7,226,489 17
Customs	371,000 00

At the close of business the following

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.—The undersigned offer for sale the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its cost about $40,000 per mile, and it is mortgaged for less than $19,000 per mile; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for less than one-third the value of the property. They pay seven per cent. gold interest, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDIKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 4, 1871.

Receipts—Ashes, pks., 110; Broom-corn, bales, 93; Cotton, bales, 2,775; Cotton-seed, bags, 783; Eggs, bbls., 1,172; Flour, bbls., 10,164; Wheat, bushels, 20,435; Corn, bushels, 66,300; Oats, bushels, 118,760; Malt, bushels, 20,100; Barley, bushels, 20,600; Grass-seed, bushels, 4,672; Flax-seed, bags, 145; Beans, bbls., 94; Peas, bushels, 676; Corn-meal, bbls., 30; Corn-meal, bags, 763; Hops, bales, 17; Hides, No., 1,499; Hides, bales, 266; Leather, sides, 13,532; Moss, bales, 44; Molasses, (New-Orleans,) bbls., 1,268; Spirits Turpentine, bbls., 1,795; Tar, bbls., 100; Resin, bbls., 8,042; Pork, pks., 86; Beef, pks., 1,437; Cut-meats, pks., 817; Grease, pks., 29; Lard, pkgs., 1,284; Butter, pks., 2,031; Cheese, pks., 7,394; Tallow, pks., 535; Dressed Hogs, No., 123; Pea-nuts, bags, 252; Peanuts, pks., 420; Sugar, (New-Orleans,) hhds., 67; Starch, boxes, 577; Tobacco, bales, 95; Tobacco, hhds. and cases, 146; Whisky, bbls., 620; Wool, bales, 201; Green Apples, bbls., 24,512.

Coffee firm, but quiet.....*Cotton* quoted ⅛c. higher; trade moderate; sales, 1,780 bales early delivery; Middling Uplands closed at 19¼c.; Low Middling do. at 18¼c. ₱ lb. For forward delivery, sales, 15,500 bales at ⅛@¼c. advance.....*Flour* has been quoted 5c.@20c. cheaper, on a restricted business; sales, 9,160 bbls., all told.....Corn-meal inactive at former rates.....The receipts of Naval Stores for the past week were 3,777 bales, including 1,648 bales from New-Orleans, 231 bales from Savannah, 53 bales from Baltimore, 271 bales from Galveston, 155 bales from Wilmington, 725 per rail.....*Wheat* has been moderately sought after, closing ½c.@¾c. lower, on free offerings. Sales, 89,000 bushels, mainly to shippers, including White Canada, in bond, at $1 71@$1 72, Canada Spring at $1 60, White Western at $1 67@$1 70, Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 64, No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 55, No. 1 Milwaukee do., choice, at $1 54@$1 55; No. 2 Chicago do., $1 50@$1 51½; White State at $1 62.....*Corn* fairly active, but closed cheaper; sales, 129,000 bushels at 75c.@76c., closing at 75c. for Mixed Western, and 76c. for prime do., in store; 75c.@79c. for new.....*Rye* wanted at 90c. for Western.....*Barley* tamer and rather weaker; sales, 21,000 bushels at $1 28 for Canada West, and $1 10 for two-rowed State; Barley-malt dull; sales, 3,000 bushels old Canada at $1 15 cash; 700 bushels old four-rowed State at $1 07½.....*Oats* in fair demand on the basis of 56c. for prime mixed Western, afloat; sales, 21,000 bushels.....*Stock* of Grain in store—1,774,327 bushels Wheat, 1,316,450 bushels Corn, 2,962,155 bushels Oats, 504,850 bushels Rye, 247,588 bushels Barley, 132,618 bushels Malt, 12,078 bushels Peas.....*Molasses* quiet; 155 bbls. new crop New-Orleans, sold at 83c.@90c.....*Wool* more active and wanted; Strained Rosin, $4 80@$5; Spirits Turpentine, 65c.....*Petroleum* held more firmly but quiet; Crude, in bulk, 12c.; Shipping, 16¼c.@17c.; Refined, 25c. cash; 25½c.@27c. Refined, at Philadelphia, 21½c.....Provisions generally quiet; values not altered, remarkably, though on hog products buyers had any existing advantage.....Old Western *Mess Pork* jobbed at $13 50@$13 62½ as to lot; was available at $13 50 ₱ round lots, but neighborhood of $13 62½; 250 bbls. sold for February delivery at $14 75. Other kinds unchanged; Prime Mess brought $11.....Dressed Hogs and Cut-meats essentially unaltered; trade slow.....*Bacon* about steady and in moderate request; 1,200 boxes sold at 7¾c.@8c. for Long and Short Clear, mostly for forward delivery.....*Lard*, weak at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Western Steam; 9¼c.@9¾c. for City; sales, 800 tcs., prompt delivery; also, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, February delivery, at 9¾c.@9¾c. Old Western Steam, 10c. and 10¼c. Butter and Cheese about as previously reported.....*Sugars* have been weak, though figures were not quotably altered; fair to good Refining nominally 9¼c.@9¾c. Trade tame; sales, 400 hhds., chiefly on the basis of 9¼c. for fair Refining; 100 boxes Havana at 9¾c.; 22 hhds. Melado at 8½c.....*Tallow* heavy at 9¾c.@9¾c. for Prime; sales, 85,000 lbs.....*Whisky* quoted irregularly, up to 90c.@97c. ₱ gallon; sales, 150 bbls.

.....*Freights* firm, but not active. For Liverpool, the chief engagements were 45,000 bushels Grain, by sail and steam, at 7¼d.; 1,300 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 650 bales Cotton, by steam, at former rates. For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 7½d.; 100 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s. For Glasgow, by steam, 12,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, with 2,500 bbls. Naphtha, at 7s. 6d. For Havre, by steam, two to Glasgow, 700 tcs. Lard and 700 boxes Bacon at 55s. For Antwerp, by steam, via Glasgow, 300 boxes Bacon at 55s., and, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard at 57s. 6d.; 150 boxes Bacon at 45s. For Bremen, 50 bales Cotton at ½c. For Rotterdam, 150 tcs. Lard at 40s. For the Continent, a German ship, with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered in Europe,) at 5s. For the United Kingdom, a British bark, with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; for grades; moderate demand; prices higher. Extra and Superfine Spring were in demand, but the market was bare of those brands. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 24¾@$1 25; No. 2 spring, $1 20 cash, last half of month, $1 19 seller January, $1 21¾. CORN dull and a shade lower. No. 2 Mixed, 41¾c.@41¾c.; Rejected, 32¾c.@33½c.; No. 2 Mixed, seller December, 41c.@41¼c.; seller last half of month, 41¾c.@41¾c.; seller January, 41¾c.@42c.; seller April 44¾c@45¼c.; seller May, 47¾c.@48c. OATS in fair demand; advanced; No. 2, 32¾c.@33½c. RYE unchanged and quiet; No. 2, 63¾c.@63c. BARLEY in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 Spring 61¾c.; No. 3 do., 53c. PORK dull and a shade lower; Mess, $12 90 cash, or seller December; seller January, $13 10@$13 15; seller February, $13 40@$13 45; seller March, $13 70@$13 75. Lard quiet and weak at 8¼c. seller January, 8¼c.@8¾c.; seller February, 8¾c.@8¾c.; seller March, 8¾c.@9c. Green MEATS in good demand; Hams, 8¾c.@7¾c.; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Short Ribs, 8¼c.; Short Clear, 8¾c.@8¾c. MEATS in salt; seventy days; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 6¾c.@6¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 6¾c.@6¾c. Boxed MEATS 8c.@8¼c. higher. Live HOGS active at Saturday's decline; $4 90@$4 10. Dressed do.—improved demand; $4 65. WHISKY firm and higher; 90½c.@90c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, 22,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, and 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—FLOUR—Low grades scarce and firm; prices unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red, $1 55. CORN steady; Mixed, on track, 35c.; do. sacked, 36c.@36¼c. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Iowa, 65c. RYE firm; No. 2, 73c.@74c. WHISKY firm; sales at 89½c. TOBACCO active at full prices. HEMP nominal; 95c.@$1 00 for fair to choice Undressed. BAGGING quiet, 17c.@18c. PORK—Order lots, $13. Dry-salted MEATS—Only order sales; Shoulders, 5c.@5½c.; Clear Ribs, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c. BACON easier for Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides firm, 7¾c. LARD active; 8½c. cash, and seller first half of January. GREEN HAMS, 7¾c.@7¾c. HOGS—Market opened firm but fell at the close; opened $4 20@4 40; closed at a decline of 10c. with a downward tendency. CATTLE unchanged; $3 50@$5 for fair to choice. RECEIPTS—4,400 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 18,800 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye and 12,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—FLOUR advanced and in fair demand; Family, $5 75@$7. WHEAT in good demand; Red, $1 49@$1 49. CORN in good demand at 42c. RYE firm; sales at 73c.@76c. OATS firm at 36c.@40c. BARLEY in fair demand, advanced; sales at 78c.@90c. PORK—Full prices asked, but no demand; nominally $13 25@$13 50. LARD firm; 8¾c.@9c. for Steam and Kettle. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.; all loose, and 20 to 25 days in salt. BACON firm; New Sides, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Shoulders, 7½c.; all packed; buyers offer a shade more. HAMS steady and higher; 9@9¾c. RECEIPTS—For two days, 10,000. WHISKY in good demand at 90c. Green MEATS firm; Shoulders, 4¾c.@4¾c.; Rough Sides, 6¾c.@6¾c.; Hams, 8c.@8¾c. for medium to light.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 4,400 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS by Rail—8,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. In STORE—48,000 bushels Wheat, 71,500 bushels Corn, 260,000 bushels Oats, 47,000 bushels Rye, 154,000 bushels Barley. FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT dull; 1,000 bushels Duluth sold at $1 48. CORN steady; car lots New, 60c.; High Mixed, 61c. OATS firm; 125 bushels Western at 35cts. RYE and BARLEY firm; nothing doing. PORK dull at $13 50. LARD dull at 10c. HIGHWINES nominally 92c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and drooping; No. 1 at $1 32; No. 2 at $1 16¼. OATS steady; No. 2 at 32¼c. CORN dull and shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41¼c.@41½c. RYE firm and scarce; No. 1 at 65c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Fall, 64c. Live HOGS steady at $3 90@$4 20. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—COTTON strong; Middlings, 18¼c.@18¾c.; net receipts, 6,810 bales; gross, 8,552 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,000 bales; to Havre, 4,084 bales; coastwise, 2,423 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 145,976 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18¼c.@18¾c.; net receipts, 1,835 bales; exports coastwise, 1,675 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 23,227 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 4—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92¾@92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, 92¾; 1867s, 95; 10-40s, 90¼.

1¼ P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for the account, 92¾.

4¼ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 95; 10-40s, 90¼.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 4.—12 M.—Bonds closed at 87¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—10¼ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1¼ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@10d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of cotton on ship named as Savannah or Charleston have been made at 9¾d. for Middling.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. ₱ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess.

4¼ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 32s. 9d. ₱ quarter.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—TALLOW, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—PETROLEUM, 46¾f. for fine Pale American.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

BAYARD TAYLOR, of Pennsylvania, is at the Irving House.

Senator GEORGE E. SPENCER, of Alabama, is at the Maison Dorée.

Gen. ALEXANDER of the United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Col. M. I. COHEN of Baltimore, and Col. C. GODDARD of Orange, are at the New-York Hotel.

HENRY GROTH, who cut his throat Sunday night at No. 20 Bleecker-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

A verdict of death by suicide was rendered yesterday in the case of Mme. RODE, who was found drowned in the East River.

Judge BLATCHFORD commenced the trial of equity cases in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. He announced that he would call the calendar daily for the next two weeks.

Gen. H. R. PEARSON of Albany, Capt. T. E. HAYES of the British Army, and Hon. D. K. MCCARTHY of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Owing to the intense fog which hung over the City and harbor yesterday morning, the ferry-boats on the East and North Rivers were delayed considerably.

The Ladies' Christian Union had a pleasant entertainment at Association Hall last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. OSGOOD and MINGINS and Hon. J. THAYER.

A Fair in aid of the Home for Aged and Destitute Blind opened yesterday afternoon at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street. The Fair will continue during the week.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge LOEW, the marriage of JOHN KANE and his wife MATILDA was declared null and void on the ground of the previous want of chastity of the wife.

Rev. HENRY C. POTTER delivered an admirable lecture at Chickering Hall, last evening, on "Mormonism," and expressed the opinion that its decline commenced with the completion of the Pacific Railroad.

EDWARD TRISTRAM, of No. 126 Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of fraudulently obtaining endorsements to promissory notes for $200 and $185.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, which opened yesterday for the December term, adjourned over until Thursday next. Both the grand and petit jurors were discharged until the day of adjournment.

Senator A. G. THURMAN, of Ohio; Judge A. M. OSBORN, of Catskill; Col. B. CHAS. T. POLLARD, of Montgomery; Hon. T. BLACKSTONE, of Chicago; and Hon. S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. AARON M. POWELL narrated the result of a recent visit to the Indian reservations of Winnabago and Omaha, before the members of the Indian Aid Society, last evening, at the Quaker Meeting-house in Twenty-seventh-street.

The total receipts at the Custom-house during November, as reported by Mr. JACOBS, Chief Clerk of the Auditing Department, amounted to $9,443,267 54. There was $4,112,180 31 received during the month on withdrawal of goods from warehouse.

PETER FITZGERALD, a seaman, aged thirty-eight, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on Saturday from the steam-ship *Cleopatra*, from Havana, suffering from what is supposed to have been yellow fever. He died on Sunday afternoon.

The case of The People *ex rel.* STEMMLER against MCGUIRK, involving the Judgeship of the Yorkville District Court, was on the Circuit calendar before Judge BRADY, yesterday. After some discussion, the case was set down for the third Monday.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, ABRAHAM REESE, alias "General" Greenthal, the notorious thief and pickpockess, was convicted of robbing ARTHUR C. TAYLOR of $250. He was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

The Bethlehem Industrial Society, through the kind liberality of Mrs. TUCKER and a few of the ladies, were enabled on Thanksgiving Day to provide a good dinner for above eighty of the poor and needy German families living on the rocks around Central Park.

Yesterday, in the Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I., before Judge MORELL and a Jury, the executor of the late BENJAMIN OGDEN obtained a verdict of $6,253 39 against the St. James Lutheran Church, being the amount of succession tax on the property left to the Church under the will in question.

SARAH MCDONALD, a domestic, thirty-five years of age, was instantly killed yesterday morning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, by being struck on the head by the baggage-elevator, while she was leaning over the railing on the third floor, speaking to a person on the floor below. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

Mrs. ELIZABETH REYNOLDS, of No. 1,639 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, made a charge yesterday, before Judge BOSWORTH, at Police Headquarters, against Patrolman LYONS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, of enticing her late husband away from his home; and of having induced him to make a will in his (LYONS') favor. The case was referred to the Board.

On Sun